

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.

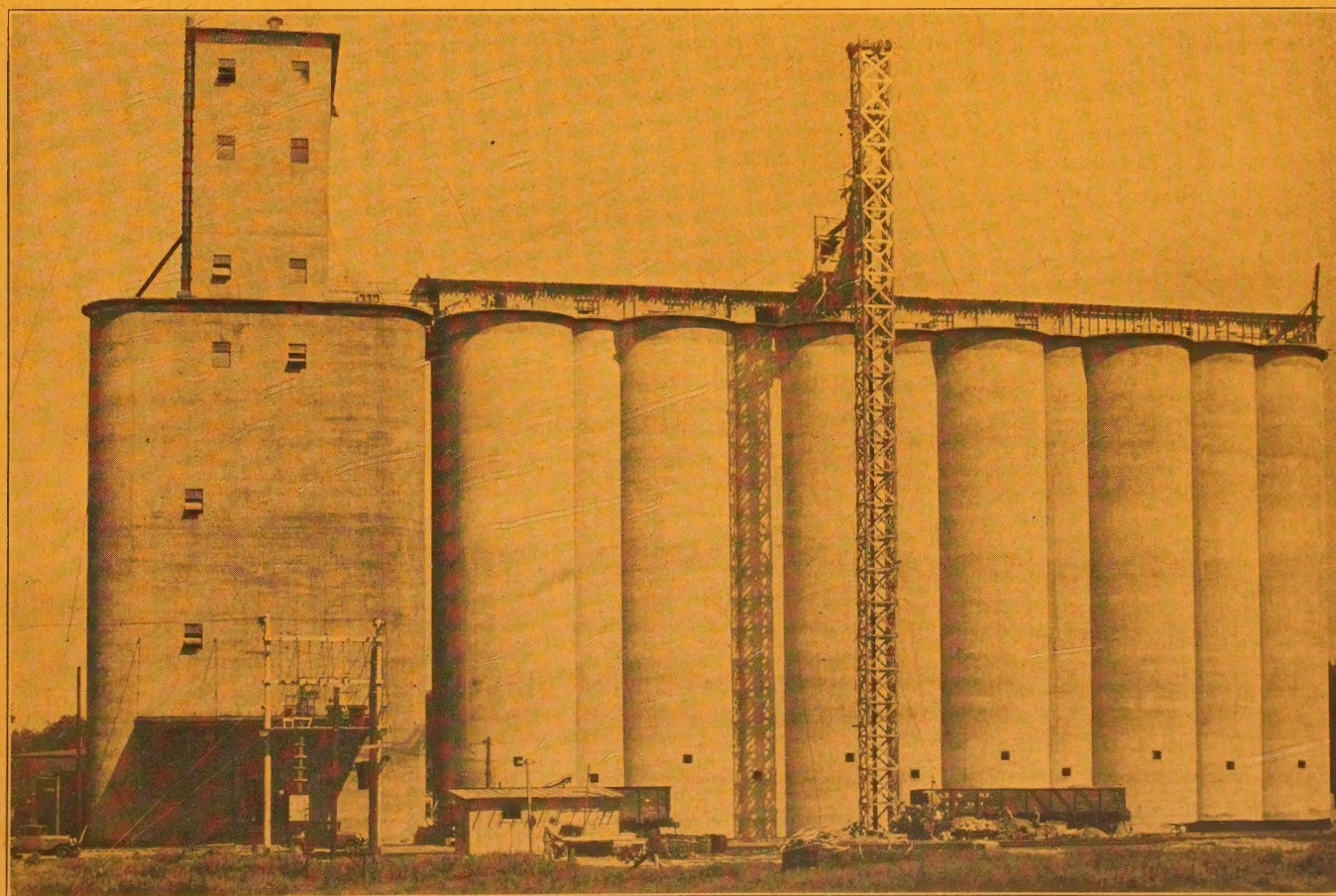
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The Enlarged Terminal of the Kansas Elevator Co., at Topeka, Kan.
[For Description see page 648]

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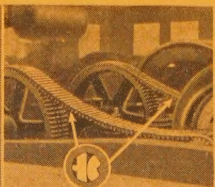
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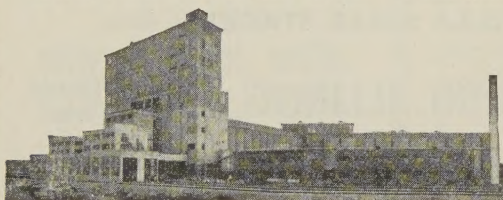
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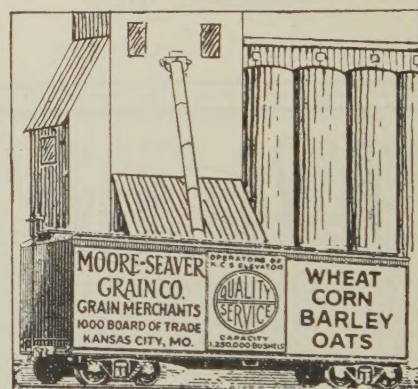
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Since 1887

H. W. De Vore & Co.

Toledo, Ohio

Rocky Mountain Grain Co.

DENVER, COLO.

Grain Merchants
EXPORT AND DOMESTIC**Des Moines Elevator & Grain Co.**

DES MOINES, IOWA

Terminal and 16 country stations. Capacity 1,000,000 bushels
We specialize in Oats and High Grade Corn. Oats sacked for Southern Trade**Crowell Elevator Co.**

OMAHA, NEBR.

Federal Bonded Warehouse
Capacity 1,200,000 Bushels

Over 60 Years' Continuous Service

E. H. BEER & CO., INC.

Successors to

Chas. England & Co., Inc.

GRAIN—HAY—SEEDS

Commission Merchants

308-310 Chamber of Commerce, Baltimore

ENID TERMINAL ELEV. CO.

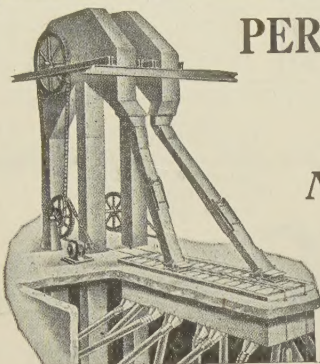
ENID, OKLA.

Total Storage 3,000,000 bus.

Milling Wheat a Specialty

THE EARLY & DANIEL CO.RECEIVERS & SHIPPERS
CINCINNATI, OHIO
STORAGE CAPACITY 2,500,000 BUSHEL

If What You Want you see advertised, tell the advertiser. If Not--Tell the Journal



PERFECT CONTROL ^{of} your GRAIN DISTRIBUTING

Saves Time, Trouble, Money

Entirely unlike the radius-type distributor . . . you will find a vast improvement in the

New GERBER Double DISTRIBUTING SPOUT

For elevator legs of 1 to 4 stands, the New GERBER is made with single, double or multiple spouts. Distributes the grain from all legs to one bin or car at the same time; or each spout can distribute to separate car or bin. Each distributor operates straight away from leg; no circular swinging room needed. Connects and locks automati-

cally to bin frame opening; no possible mixture of grains. Bin spouts equipped with reversible lugs to give you 4 successive wearing surfaces. Distributing Spouts easily operated by geared windlass from elevator working floor. Write for prices and names of nearby users.

J. J. GERBER SHEET METAL WORKS, 128 Sixth Ave. S., Minneapolis, Minn.

PROTECT YOUR GRAIN

with an approved, efficient and economical insecticide through the use of **SUNCO WEEVIL KILLER** with our new, effective spraying process, reducing the cost of treating from **15% to 40%**.

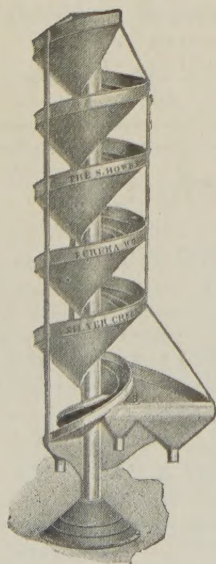
Manufactured by

Sunflower Chemical Co.

BOARD OF TRADE

KANSAS CITY, MO.

So novel that one gazes at it in wonderment



Something Different
Something Original

**Automatic-
no power
required.**

Operates by gravity

For separating round seeds from grain; round seeds or impurities from seeds long or irregular in shape and for extracting wild mustard seed from grain and grain screenings.

Ask for Circular No. 88GD

S. HOWES CO., INC.
INVINCIBLE GRAIN CLEANER CO.
SILVER CREEK, N. Y.

WHAT DO YOU NEED?

to modernize your plant so it will minimize your labor and increase your profits? Is it here?

Account Books	Head Drive
Attrition Mill	Leg Backstop
Bag Closing Machine	Lightning Rods
Bags and Burlap	Loading Spout
Bearings { Roller	Magnetic Separator
{ Ball	Manlift
Beltting	Moisture Tester
Bin Thermometer	Motor Control
Bin Valves	Mustard Seed Separator
Bleachers and Purifiers	Oat Clipper
Boots	Oat Huller
Buckets	Plans of Grain Elevators
Car Liners	Portable Elevator
Car Loader	Power { Oil Engine
Car { Puller	{ Motors
{ Pusher	Power Shovel
Car Seals	Railroad Claim Books
Cipher Codes	Renewable Fuse
Claim (R. R.) Collection	Rope Drive
Clover Huller	Safety Steel Sash
Coal Conveyor	Sample Envelopes
Corn Cracker	Scales { Truck
Conveying Machinery	{ Hopper
Distributor	{ Automatic
Dockage Tester	Scale Tickets
Dump	Scarifying Machine
Dust Collector	Screw Conveyor
Dust Protector	Seed Treating { Machine
Elevator Leg	{ Chemicals
Elevator Paint	Separator
Feed Formulas	Sheller
Feed Ingredients	Siding-Roofing { Asbestos
Feed Mixer { Dry	{ Steel or Zinc
{ Molasses	Silent Chain Drive
Feed Mill	Speed Reduction Units
Fire Barrels	Spouting
Fire Extinguishers	Storage Tanks
Friction Clutch	Testing Apparatus
Grain Cleaner	Transmission Machinery
Grain Drier	Waterproofing (Cement)
Grain Tables	Weevil Exterminator
Hammer Mill	Wheat Washer

Draw a line through the supplies wanted, and write us regarding your contemplated improvements or changes. We will place you in communication with reputable firms specializing in what you need, to the end that you will receive information regarding the latest and best.

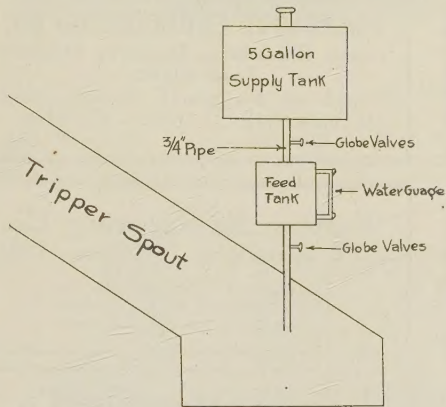
INFORMATION BUREAU

Grain & Feed Journals, 332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

A New Method of GRAIN FUMIGATION

LARVACIDE
(Chlorpicerin)

The Ideal Fumigant



How to Build Your Own Fumigator

Larvacide from the supply tank flows to the feed tank which is timed so Larvacide will run or drip on grain as it enters bin. Two pounds of Larvacide to one thousand bushels of wheat.

The time to kill weevil and insect pests is when the grain ENTERS the storage tanks or bins.

The simple method shown in this diagram tells how one enterprising elevator superintendent built his own Larvacide fumigating apparatus. He says,

"We use a five gallon can for a supply can. We have a container fastened to the can, with a glass gauge so we can tell how much gas we are using to a thousand bushels. This can is fastened on the spout from the tripper, and the gas is sprayed on the wheat as it enters the bin. We use two pounds of Larvacide to one thousand bushels of wheat. We have had very good success with this method of treating wheat. We have not had any badly infested wheat, so it would be hard to tell what percentage of kill we get. I do know that it kills weevil, and leaves the wheat with a sweet odor, that some other weevil killers do not do."

Send for complete details and address of our nearest representative today.

INNIS, SPEIDEN & CO.
INCORPORATED
117-119 LIBERTY STREET, NEW YORK.

Sole Selling Agents for Isco Chemical Co., Inc., Niagara Falls, N. Y.
LARVACIDE DISTRIBUTORS

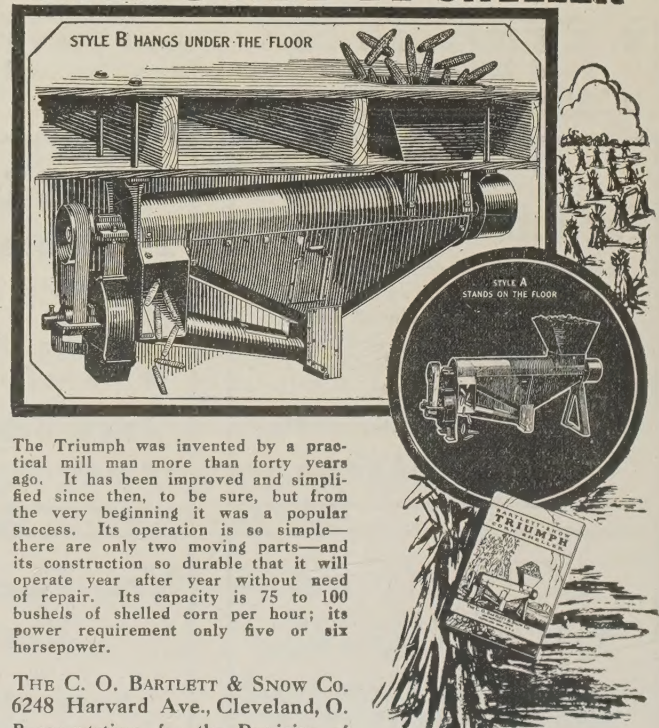
Larvacide Service, Inc., 117 Liberty Street, New York City	Bode Fumigating Co., 1259 Harrison Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio
Larvacide Service, Inc., 722 West Austin Avenue, Chicago, Ill.	Larvacide Service, Inc., S. W. Warehouse Corp. Bldg., 19th and Campbell Sts., Kansas City, Missouri.
Safe-Way Exterminating Co., 429 Franklin St., Detroit, Mich.	Twin City Exterminating Co., 2399 University Ave., W., St. Paul, Minn.
Idalene Exterminating Co., 2019 Adams Street, Toledo, Ohio.	Ansul Chemical Co., Modesto, California.

The Farm Board Seems to Delight in Holding Down the Price of Wheat



With Apology to Youngstown (O.) Vindicator

TRIUMPH CORN SHELLER



The Triumph was invented by a practical mill man more than forty years ago. It has been improved and simplified since then, to be sure, but from the very beginning it was a popular success. Its operation is so simple—there are only two moving parts—and its construction so durable that it will operate year after year without need of repair. Its capacity is 75 to 100 bushels of shelled corn per hour; its power requirement only five or six horsepower.

THE C. O. BARTLETT & SNOW CO.
6248 Harvard Ave., Cleveland, O.
Representatives for the Dominion of Canada
PEACOCK BROTHERS LIMITED
Montreal

Bartlett - Snow

TWO STYLES FILL ALL NEEDS

A copy of the Triumph Corn Sheller Catalogue will be mailed without charge.

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

CHALMERS & BORTON

620 Pioneer Trust Bldg., KANSAS CITY, MO.

Engineers — Constructors

Grain Elevators — Feed Mills — Warehouses

Ask for Quotations on Your Work

Industrial Engineering & Construction Co.

Contracting Engineers

621 Reliance Building KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

Grain Elevators Flour Mills
Feed Plants Warehouses

Cold Storage Plants
Industrial Buildings

Geo. W. Quick & Sons

Tiskilwa - - - Illinois

Designers and Builders

Concrete Grain Elevators

Waterproof Pits a Specialty

CRAMER ELEVATORS

are preferred elevators because each is designed and built to fit the individual needs of the owners.

W. H. Cramer Construction Co.
North Platte, Nebr.

Plans and Specifications Furnished

YOUNGLOVE ENGINEERING CO.

Grain Elevators, Transfer Houses,
Feed Plants

Wood or Fireproof Construction

418 Iowa Bldg.
Sioux City, Iowa

Box 1172
Fargo, N. Dak.

A. F. Roberts Construction Co.

Sabetha, Kansas

ERECTS Elevators
Corn Mills
Warehouses
FURNISHES Plans
Estimates
Machinery

ROCHELLE & ROCHELLE

*Designers and Builders of
GOOD ELEVATORS*

Let us furnish your machinery
AMARILLO, TEXAS

Western Engineering Co.

713 Cooper Bldg. Denver, Colo.

Contractors and Builders of
Grain Elevators that more
than satisfy the most critical.

ORA LONG, Garden City, Kansas Builder of Better GRAIN ELEVATORS

D. G. EIKENBERRY

Builder of Concrete and/or Wood
Elevators and Feed Mills.

Modern Grain Handling Machinery

Box 146 Bloomington, Ill.

Cover's Dust Protector

Rubber Protector, \$2.00
Sent postpaid on receipt
of price; or on trial to re-
sponsible parties. Has auto-
matic valve and fine sponge

H. S. COVER
Box 404 South Bend, Ind.



T. E. IBBERSON CO. — Grain Elevator Builders

Feed Mills — Coal Plants — Repairing and Remodeling
MINNEAPOLIS MINNESOTA

THE Star Engineering Company

Designers and Builders of modern,
efficient grain elevators, feed
plants, and associated build-
ings. Every plant designed
to best suit individual
requirements.

Machinery Estimates Plans

WICHITA, KANSAS

ZELNY Thermometer System

Protects Your Grain

Estimates cheerfully given.
Write us for catalog No. 6.

Zelny Thermometer Co.

542 S. Dearborn St. Chicago, Ill.

10,000 SHIPPERS Are now using

**TYDEN
CAR SEALS**

Bearing shipper's
name and con-
secutive numbers

Prevent
CLAIM LOSSES
Write for samples
and prices.



INTERNATIONAL SEAL & LOCK CO.

Railway Exchange Bldg., Chicago, Ill.



ELEVATORS

—Hand Power and Electric—

MANLIFTS, DUMB WAITERS

ELECTRIC CONVERTERS for hand

elevators. Our product is unsurpassed

for efficiency and general reliability.

When enquiring for estimate, state kind

of elevator wanted, capacity, size, plat-

form travel and height of hatch.

Sidney Elevator Mfg. Co.,

(Miami St.)

Sidney, Ohio

CONCRETE GRAIN BINS

WE DESIGN AND ERECT GRAIN
ELEVATORS BY THE POLK
SYSTEM

WE SOLICIT YOUR INQUIRIES
FOR

POLK GENUNG POLK CO.
FORT BRANCH INDIANA

You Can Sell Your Elevator

by advertising directly
to people who want
to buy, by using a

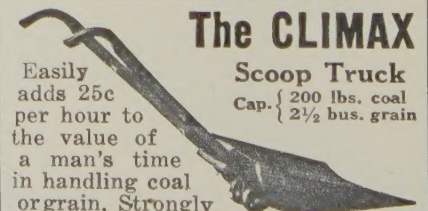
**Grain & Feed Journals
Want Ad.**

The CLIMAX Scoop Truck

Easily
adds 25c
per hour to
the value of
a man's time
in handling coal
or grain. Strongly
built and will give years of con-
sistent service.

Hundreds of them in use. Order yours
now and reap the benefits.

Price: \$15 f.o.b. factory
DETROIT SCOOP TRUCK CO.
993 Osborne Place, Detroit, Mich.





Santa Fe Elevator "A"

Kansas City, Kans.

Capacity
10,500,000 Bushels

John S. Metcalf Co.,

Grain Elevator Engineers and Constructors

105 W. Adams St., Chicago

460 St. Helen St., Montreal

837 W. Hastings St., Vancouver, B. C.

17 Dartmouth Street, London, England



Saskatchewan Pool Elevator No. 7

Port Arthur, Ont.

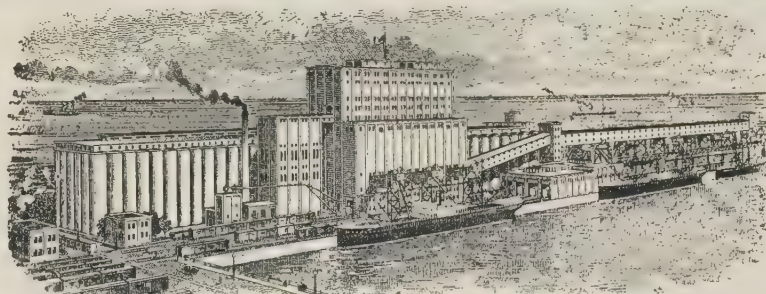
*Largest single Elevator Contract ever awarded, recently erected by us
in record time*

THE BARNETT-McQUEEN CONSTRUCTION CO., Ltd.

Fort William, Ontario

Duluth, Minn.

Minneapolis, Minn.



Capacity
5,000,000
Bushels

*Equipped with
Four Stewart
Link-Belt
Grain Car
Unloaders*

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD ELEVATOR AT BALTIMORE

JAMES STEWART CORPORATION
ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS

FISHER BUILDING—343 S. DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

W. R. SINKS,
PRESIDENT
Phone Harrison 8884

H. G. ONSTAD
VICE-PRES.-GEN'L MGR



GALVESTON WHARF COMPANY'S NEW ELEVATOR "B"

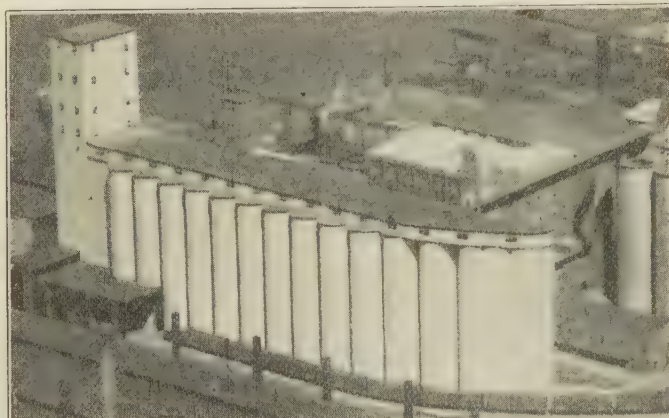
Capacity 6,000,000 Bushels

This Elevator Designed and Construction
Supervised by

HORNER & WYATT

Consulting Engineers to the Grain Trade
470 Board of Trade Kansas City, Mo.

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS



National Milling Co's.

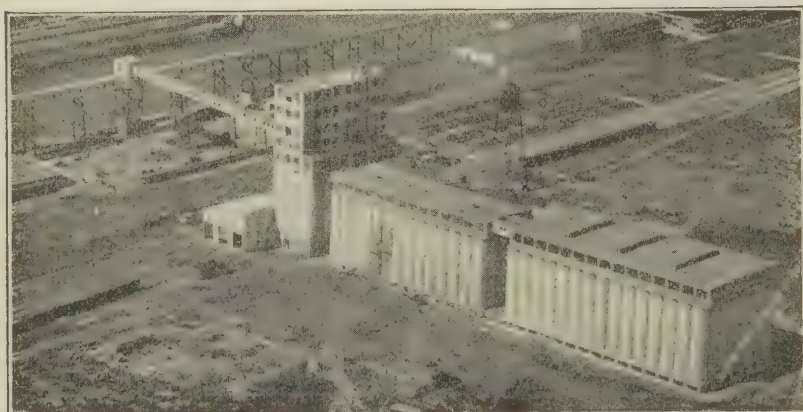
New Toledo Elevator
Capacity 2,200,000 bushels

Designed and Constructed by
Macdonald Engineering Co.
One La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

New York

Toronto

San Francisco



FOLWELL ENGINEERING CO.
Engineers—Constructors
333 No. Michigan Ave.
CHICAGO, ILL.

Addition of
2,500,000 Bushels to the
Port Commission Elevator
Houston, Texas

Jones - Hettelsater Construction Co.

Designers and Builders

**Grain Elevators
Flour and Feed Mills**

600 Mutual Bldg.

Kansas City, Mo.



Elevator Boot

Ball Bearing, Low Intake, Non-chokeable, Automatic Takeups, 20" Diameter Pulley, Large Capacity.

Use Rubber Covered Cup Belt—It Pays

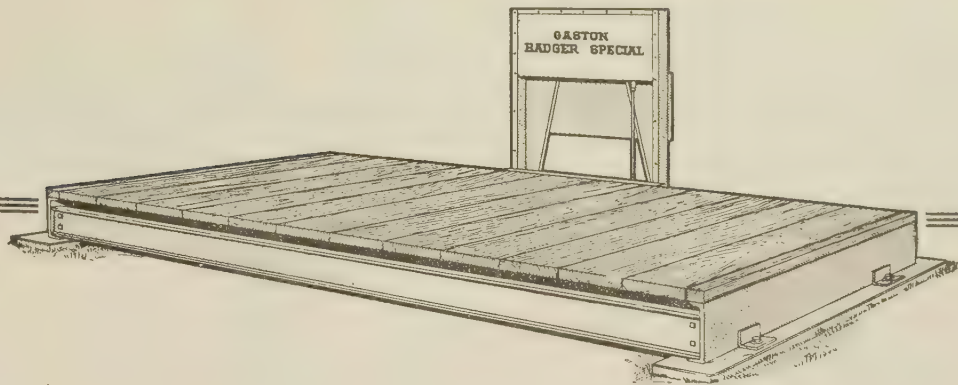
**WHITE ★ STAR ★
COMPANY**
Wichita, Kansas

Headquarters for
GOOD ELEVATOR EQUIPMENT

The Grain Trade's
accepted medium for "Wanted" and "For Sale" advertisements is the semi-monthly
Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated

**To BUY or SELL
RENT or LEASE
an ELEVATOR**

Place and adv. in the "Wanted" or "For Sale" columns of the GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS, of Chicago. It will bring you quick returns.



For those small elevators and other locations that do not warrant the expense of the full pit type Motor Truck Scale, Gaston has developed the

BADGER SPECIAL MOTOR TRUCK SCALE

These scales built in suitable platform sizes and capacities up to 15 tons—are of the self contained pattern with heavy steel framing, ample clearances, requiring rigid supports at each end only.

They are guaranteed to pass all official tests and inspection.

Write for bulletin describing this new economy scale.

THE GASTON SCALE CO.

Beloit, Wis.

In business 90 years. Not a part of any scale combine.

HOTEL FONTENELLE

OMAHA'S WELCOME
TO THE WORLD

400 Rooms
with Bath from

\$2.50

100 Rooms Priced
From \$3 DOWN!
150 Rooms Priced
From \$3.50 DOWN!

Luxurious Accommo-
dations
Popular Dining Rooms



OPERATED BY FPPLEY
HOTELS COMPANY

OMAHA

ELLIS DRIERS

Known the world over for reliability and perfection of product. Direct Heat—Indirect Heat—And Steam Heat. Also . . .

A complete line of Rotary Driers and Feeders for mill and feed plants.

The Ellis Drier Co.

2444-56 N. Crawford Ave.
Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

IT IS possible to equip your elevator with a complete Dust Control System that will reduce explosion hazards to the minimum—and at a low initial cost—and lower operating cost than the ordinary installation.

Ask for recommendations and prices

The Day Company

2938 Pillsbury Ave.

Minneapolis, Minn.

1902 TRI-STATE MUTUAL 1931
GRAIN DEALERS FIRE INSURANCE CO.

LUVERNE, MINN.

We write Fire and Windstorm Insurance covering Grain Elevators and contents, also Dwellings and Mercantile property.
(DIVIDENDS ANNUALLY FOR 28 YEARS)

E. A. Brown, Pres., Luverne, Minn. W. Z. Sharp, Treas., Sioux Falls, S. D.
W. J. Shanard, V. P., Bridgewater, S. D. E. H. Moreland, Sec., Luverne, Minn.

Inland Transportation Insurance

*Do You Transport Stock
by Truck? or by Rail?*

All hazards of transportation
should be covered by in-
surance in the

MILL MUTUALS

Write your insurance company
or agency for particulars
or address

MUTUAL FIRE PREVENTION BUREAU

230 E. Ohio Street

Chicago, Illinois

Duplicating Scale Ticket Book

A labor saving scale ticket book in which the buyer keeps a carbon copy of the entries made on every scale ticket issued, so altered or spurious tickets may be readily detected.

This book contains 200 leaves, 100 white bond, machine perforated leaves bearing 800 tickets of form shown, interleaved with 100 blank manila sheets. Supplied with 4 sheets of No. 1 carbon paper, size 8½x11 inches. Order Form 62. Price, \$1.60, f. o. b. Chicago. Weight, 3 lbs.

Cash with order for twelve books earns 10% discount.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Bought of _____	19 _____
Load of _____	
Price _____ per cwt.	Gross _____ lbs.
Price _____ per bu.	Tare _____ lbs.
Driver—On. Off.	Net _____ lbs.
	Net _____ bu.
	_____ Weigher.

One-fourth actual size.

Place Your Name

and business before the progressive grain elevator men of the entire country by advertising in the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated. It reaches them twice each month.

dp SUPERIOR ok CUPS



Use them for the
greater efficiency of
your elevator.

GUARANTEED
LARGER
CAPACITY

Our Engineering De-
partment is at your
service.

K.I. Willis Corporation
MOLINE, ILLINOIS



EVERY CHILD

deserves protection
from tuberculosis

Buy

CHRISTMAS SEALS

THE NATIONAL, STATE AND LOCAL TUBERCULOSIS
ASSOCIATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES

Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

KANSAS—Six elevators for sale. Address 67X9, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

SOUTH CENTRAL IOWA—Line of six elevators for sale at a bargain. Good grain territory. O. A. Talbott, Keokuk, Iowa.

MINN.—22,000 bu. gr. elvtr., fuel, feed and seed business for sale. Write for details or see property. W. H. Harris, Maynard, Minn.

YOU MAY BE MISSING SOMETHING
AN ILLINOIS elevator company running a 3 line ad in one issue says: "We had 25 applications from that ad. Thank you."

WISCONSIN—My Grain Elevators and Feed Mill for sale or lease. Electric power and located in good feed territory. Owner wishes to retire. Edw. Wilkinson, Wilton, Wis.

Some SERVICE to your ads. I sold my elevator to the first man that answered the ad. But I received a nice number of inquiries, too. Kansas Dealer.

SOUTH CENTRAL NEBRASKA—15,000 bushel elevator for sale. Fully equipped, including grinder and coal bins. In good condition. Now operating. Address 67T10 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

WANT ADS WORK WONDERS

They sell elevators, find help and partners, secure machines and engines which you want, sell those for which you have no further use, and perform a myriad of kindred services for shrewd people who use them regularly. **READ and USE THEM.**

NORTH CENTRAL OHIO—17,000 bu. concrete and hollow tile elevator for sale; on Big Four R. R. Good trade in fertilizer, livestock, hay, coal and other sidelines. Good territory to draw from. Farmers Elevator Company, St. James, Ohio.

KANSAS Elevator practically sold after three insertions. Here's what the advertiser writes: "We enclose check for three insertions of our ad. We have had more than a dozen inquiries from our ad and believe that we will be able to effect a sale." This proves conclusively the value of a Journal Want-Ad.

MINNESOTA cleaning and transfer elevator for sale; 130,000 bushels; three track scales; good cleaning machinery; electric power good condition. Excellent transit location; fine dairy territory. Bargain easy terms payment. Write 66B6, Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, Chicago, Illinois.

BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE—Some one is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property, enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business, **USE** these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. **WE** will assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to **YOU**. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. **TRY IT.**

ELEVATORS WANTED

WANT TO TRADE a good farm of 210 acres for an elevator. Good buildings, well fenced and ditched, close to school and town. E. A. Lewis, Green's Fork, Ind.

IF YOU DO NOT find the elevator you want advertised, place your wants in the "Elevators Wanted" section and you will receive full particulars regarding many desirable properties not yet advertised.

ELEVATOR BROKERS

ALWAYS HAVE ELEVATORS for sale. To save time, please state amount you wish to invest and location you prefer. James M. McGuire, 6440 Minerva Ave., Chicago, Ill.

ELEVATOR WANTED TO BUY OR LEASE

WANT TO BUY or Lease elevator in southwestern portion of hard wheat belt. Must be good grain point. Address 67Y8 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

MILL WANTED

50-BBL. MIDGET MARVEL Flour Mill wanted; One Vita Cereal Mill, late type. Lowest cash price with first offer. Box 188, Lebanon Junction, Ky.

FEED MILL FOR SALE

ILLINOIS—An up-to-date Feed mill for sale with a modern residence adjoining. R. S. Freas, Milledgeville, Ill.

FLOUR MILL FOR SALE

KANSAS—For sale to settle an estate, 500 barrel concrete flour mill; 60,000 bus. concrete tanks; 50,000 bus. steel tank. Three iron-clad elevators within radius of 14 miles of mill. Write Colburn Bros. Co., McPherson, Kans.

MILLS FOR SALE

VIRGINIA—Water power 50 barrel mill for sale; concrete dam. Have two mills, want to sell only one. C. C. Harvey, Curdsville, Va.

INDIANA—Complete small mill for flour and feed grinding for sale. Modern residence nearby. All for \$6,500. Terms. J. O. Wells, Peru, Indiana.

FINE OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT PARTY—250 bbl. Allis Roller Mill for sale. Steam and water power; good location in heart of town, 68,000 population; 4-story brick building; 50,000 bushels wheat storage; 4 acres of land surrounding mill which could be used to build storage buildings; 4 shipping points; L. V. R. R., C. R. R. of N. J., P. & R. R. R. and L. & N. E. R. R. Double siding to mill. Address Speck Bros., agents, 49 W. Broad St., Bethlehem, Pa.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size 4½x7 inches. Have limited supply to sell at \$2.60 per hundred or in lots of 500, \$2.30 per hundred f. o. b. Chicago. Sample mailed on request. Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

MINN.—Flour and Feed Business for sale, established 1921. Bldg. 50x60 built 1926; hollow tile construction; six other towns to draw trade from; doing nice business; owner wishes to continue education. Building, truck and fixtures \$6000. Wiggins Commercial Co., Crosby, Minn.

WHATEVER your business may be, it will find a ready market if advertised in the "Business Opportunities" columns of **GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS**, Chicago. 9,800 grain men look to these columns twice each month for real opportunities.

Bargain Sale in Soiled and Shelf Worn Books

Universal Grain Code.—Compiled especially for grain dealers and millers, to reduce telegraph tolls and to prevent expensive errors. Contains no ambiguities. Complete and up-to-date. 150 pages, 4½x7 ins. Paper bound, price 75c and postage. Order "Special Universal Grain Code."

Scale Ticket Copying Book.—Contains 600 original leaves and 600 duplicates. The leaves are machine perforated between tickets so they may be easily removed. Printed on bond paper, check bond, size 9½x11 inches, and supplied with 6 sheets of No. 1 carbon. Only one shelf-worn copy left. Form 73 "Special." Special price 75c. Weight 2½ lbs.

Memo of Agreement.—Grain contracts for contracting grain and seed from farmers; is extensively used by grain dealers to avoid taking chances with verbal contracts. Originals are printed on bond paper, machine perforated so they may be easily removed; duplicates are also on bond paper. Check bound, 50 sets to a book with two pieces of carbon paper. Order by name, special price 75 cents to close out.

Gold Bricks of Speculation, a study of speculation and its counterfeits and an expose of the methods of bucketshop and "Get-Rich-Quick" swindles. We have a few of these interesting books soiled from display, written by John Hill, Jr., of the Chicago Board of Trade, which we will send on receipt of \$1.00 each and postage to carry. Weight 4 lbs. Order "Gold Bricks of Speculation Special."

Market Record Blank.—Provides ruled spaces for the convenient compilation of an hourly record of the market prices of Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye and Barley. Each sheet is ruled for a week's quotations with spaces for every business day of the week. Printed on Goldenrod bond paper and bound in books of 60 sheets, over a year's supply, with heavy pressboard hinged covers, size 9½x11 inches. Sells for \$1. Scratched and slightly torn copy for 50c. Order Form 97-5 "Special."

Clark's Double Indexed Car Receiver's Register gives ready reference to the record of any car. Facing pages 11x16 inches of heavy ledger paper are each ruled into five columns, those on the left being numbered 0, 1, 2, 3 and 4, while columns on the right are numbered 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9. Each column is ruled into three distinct divisions with the following sub-headings: "Initial," "Car No." and "Record." The marginal index figure which is repeated in upper corner of each right hand page represents the right hand or unit figure of the number entered, while the column heading is the second or tens figure. The required number can be instantly found if properly entered. Form 40, with space for 12,000 cars, sells new for \$2.50, and Form 42, with space for 21,600 cars, \$3.25. Have two pretty badly soiled Form 42 "Special" for \$1.75 each; also one Form 40 "Special" for \$2.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated
332 South LaSalle St. Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED

EXPERIENCED Elevator Manager wants position as manager of elevator. "References." Address R. J. Wilson, Chester, S. D., No. 271.

MARRIED MAN, 32, wants position as manager of large farm or estate. Experienced. Joseph Vaughn, R. 6, Box 57, Waukesha, Wis.

EXPERIENCED ELEVATOR manager wants position as manager of elevator. "References." Write 67Y9 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

WANT POSITION as elevator manager; 15 yrs. exper. Best of refs. Prefer Central Ohio. Write 67X11, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

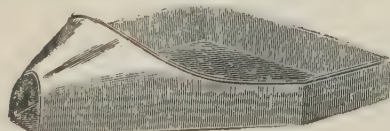
DESIRE POSITION as elevator manager in eastern or central Nebraska. Have had good experience. Best of references. Write 67U19 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

POSITION WANTED as manager of country grain elevator; 15 yrs. exper., all sidelines except lumber. Prefer Central Illinois. Now employed. Address L. P. Raymond, Pinkstaff, Ill.

PRACTICAL OPERATING steam elect. and combustion eng. wishes steady position with reliable mlg. or feed co.; Ohio license; age 39; proved character and ability; refs. furnished. A. A. Hampshire, Spencerville, Ohio.

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COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED elevator managers, foremen, bookkeepers, auditors, second men and solicitors can easily and quickly be found through an ad in the "Help Wanted" column of the Grain & Feed Journals, Consolidated, Chicago, Ill.

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Made of sheet aluminum, formed by bending, reinforced around top edge with copper wire. Strong, light, durable. The dull, non-reflecting surface of the metal will not rust or tarnish; assists users to judge of the color and to detect impurities.

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WHEN YOU want field or grass seed, write us, and we will put you in communication with nearby dealers, who have what you seek. The service is free. Information Bureau, Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

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RECLEANED Pinto Beans, good quality. Trinidad Grain Co., Trinidad, Colo.

CALIFORNIA Beans, all varieties. Clay Miller & Co., 210 California St., San Francisco, Calif.

MOTORS FOR SALE**ELECTRICAL MACHINERY**

Large stock of motors and generators, A. C. and D. C., new and rebuilt, at attractive prices. Special bargains in hammermill motors 30 to 60 h.p., 1200 and 1800 r.p.m. Write for stock list and prices. Expert repair service. V. M. Nussbaum & Company, Fort Wayne, Ind.

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Leaking Car Report Blanks

bear a reproduction of a box car and a form showing all points at which a car might leak, thus facilitating reporting specific places where car showed leaks at destination. One of these blanks should be sent with papers for each car with the request that it be properly filled out and returned in case of any signs of leakage. Printed on Goldenrod bond, size $5\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and put up in pads of 50 blanks. Order Form 5. Weight, 3 ounces. Price, 40c a pad; three for \$1.00. Prices f. o. b. Chicago.

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require little of your time for filing, and contain spaces for all the necessary information in the order which assure prompt attention on the part of the claim agent. They increase and hasten your return by helping you to prove your claims and by helping the claim agent to justify payment.

A is for Loss of Weight in Transit Claims.
B—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Transit.

C—Loss in Quality Due to Delay in Transit.
D—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Furnishing Cars.

E—Overcharge in Freight or Weight.

These claim blanks are printed on bond paper, bound in book form, each book containing 100 originals and 100 duplicates, a two-page index, instructions and summary showing just which claims have not been paid, and four sheets of carbon.

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332 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Do Not Take Chances

on verbal contracts for future delivery of grain you are now buying. Mr. Farmer is liable to forget sale if the market should advance or his crop be a failure. Our Duplicating Grain Contracts save you time, worry and money.

They certify the Farmer "has sold Bushels of at cents per bushel, to grade No., to be delivered at on or before". They also certify that "If inferior grain is delivered, the market difference at which such grain is selling on day of delivery shall be deducted."

Put up in books of 100 sets. Originals of bond paper are machine perforated so they may be easily torn out, while the manila duplicate remains in the book. Both sheets bear a printed form on back for entering grain delivered on contract. Check bound with 3 sheets of carbon. Weight $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Order 10 DC. Price \$1.15 at Chicago.

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332 S. La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

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A consolidation of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.

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Capacity of Elevator.....

Post Office.....

State.....

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HAMMER MILL for sale, J. B. Humdinger No. 2, with 30-h.p. motor and texpore drive, complete and in good condition. Chas. McCormick Co., Logansport, Indiana.

FOR QUICK SALE

Motor and belt driven single and double head attrition mills, slightly used, fully guaranteed. Wire, phone or write for extremely attractive prices. **DIAMOND HULLER CO.**, Winona, Minn.

NEW AND REBUILT MACHINERY

2 ton freight elevator; Dings magnetic pulley; motor driven car loader; car puller; ½ and 1 bu. Richardson scales; dump scales; exact weight scales; hopper scales; horizontal and vertical batch mixers; pancake mixers; special new wheat cleaner. All makes of cleaners and scourers, corn shellers, corn scourers, corn crackers and graders, corn meal bolters, corn cutters; No. 2 Gruendler mill; new hammer mills, stationary and portable; 24" motor driven attrition mill, belt driven attrition mills; 25, 35 and 100-h.p. oil engines, motors, all sizes. Send us a list of your wants. We have a full line of machinery for flour, feed and cereal mills, also elevators. We sell for less. **A. D. Hughes Co.**, Wayland, Mich.

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STOP! READ! THINK! One advertiser writes, "Your service brought me 24 replies." We can do the same for you. Don't wait, write now"

MACHINES FOR SALE

NO. 13 PAPEC HAMMER Mill for sale, used only four weeks, also three ball bearing attrition mills. Write for price and particulars. **L. R. Veatch**, 428 Pratt St., Buffalo, N. Y.

NEW AND SLIGHTLY USED Horizontal and Vertical Batch Mixers, both for motor and belt drive. At attractive prices. **P. O. Box 5088**, Gateway Station, Kansas City, Mo.

BAG CLOSING Machines, Elevators, 3 pair high Feed Mills, Driers, Attrition Mills, Richardson, Fairbanks, Smith Scales. Pulleys, Shafting, Hangers, Belting. Mixers all sizes. Write **Standard Mill Supply Company**, Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR QUICK DISPOSAL—Used attrition mills \$75.00 to \$690.00; 40-h.p. direct connected hammer mill \$550.00; 50-h.p. complete with magnetic separator, almost new direct connected \$100.00; seed cleaners, corn shellers, transmission, oat hullers, motors, rotex sifter and other equipment cheap. Send us your wants. **Sidney Grain Machinery Co.**, Sidney, Ohio.

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Prompt Attention.

Quick Shipments.

When in need of elevator or mill machinery, notify us. We are headquarters for power and transmission equipment, and have on hand several well-known makes of motors, boilers, engines, etc.

Send us list of all your wants. We can supply you with full line of machinery for elevators, flour, corn and cereal mills. Complete equipment for modern mills of all kinds, molasses, stock and poultry feed plants, plans, specifications, flow sheets, etc., our specialty. Write us without delay.

SPROUT, WALDRON & CO.
9 S. Clinton St., Chicago, Ill.

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AIR BLAST Car Loader, new, guaranteed. Attractive prices. **Standard Mill Supply Company**, Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

THE WANTED-FOR SALE DEPARTMENT of the Grain Dealers Journal is a market place where buyer and seller, employer and employe, and those offering investments can meet to their mutual advantage and profit and it will pay every subscriber to give these columns a close study twice each month, because of the constantly changing variety of opportunities seeking your consideration.

IMPROVED DUPLICATING GRAIN TICKETS

With the use of Form 19GT as a scale book much time and labor will be saved as one writing with the use of carbon will give you a complete record and at the same time, a ticket will be ready for the hauler. Very convenient for dealers who regularly issue scale tickets for each load of grain received. Chance of error will be minimized as both the ticket and office record will be the same.

This book contains 250 leaves. Each of the 125 original leaves bears four scale tickets, is machine perforated, printed on white bond, size of tickets 3x6½ inches. The 125 duplicates are printed on manila, but not perforated. Check bound at top of tickets with hinge top cover, 500 tickets in each book arranged horizontally. Size of book 7½x12 inches, each book supplied with 5 sheets of carbon.

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NEW and decidedly the smartest and most beautifully furnished hotel in St. Louis. Ice cooled air to dining room, and coffee shop. Fans and circulating ice water; tub and shower in every room.



9th and Washington

400 ROOMS—\$3.00 to \$6.00
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An oasis of quiet, delightful hospitality surrounded by business, theatre and shopping district. Floor and bed lamps; fan, circulating ice water and bath in every room. Garage service. COFFEE SHOP.

400 ROOMS—\$3.00 to \$6.00
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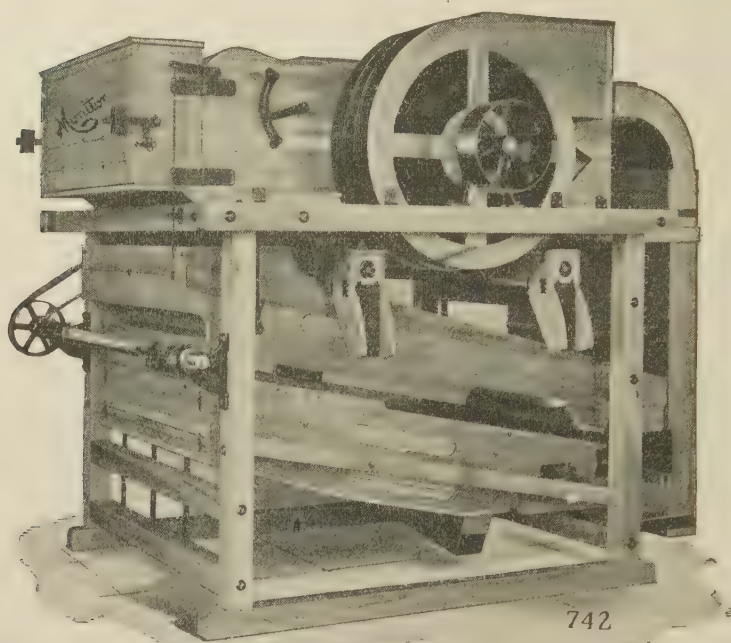
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Guess Who Gets It



With Apologies to Buffalo News.



Corn and Grain

The **MONITOR** Combined Corn and Small Grain Cleaner has all the advantages of two separate Cleaners.

This **MONITOR** Cleaner has two separate and complete shoes, with proper screens, always in place for use.

This change from one grain to the other can be made instantly by simply throwing a lever.

You can now buy **MONITOR** Machinery at a reasonable price. Our modern manufacturing facilities have made this possible.

Write us for prices.

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GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED
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332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898
AMERICAN ELEVATOR & GRAIN TRADE
Established 1882
THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928
PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improvement of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy, 25c.

To Canada and Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain and Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned. The character and number of firms advertising in each number tell of its worth. Member A. B. C.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, DECEMBER 9, 1931

SHIPPERs who employ the notation on drafts that the proceeds of collection be not mingled with the bank's funds will be cheered by the decision of the Oregon Supreme Court, published on page 641, giving effect to the notation.

UNDER the heading, "Politicians Play On Prejudice," readers will find a digest of a very interesting lecture on the economic problems of the grain trade by a London authority of note and one that is free from all prejudice. Read it carefully.

IT is indeed encouraging to note the frequency with which country elevator operators of some sections hold local meetings. The cordial relationship established at these meetings places a permanent check on cut-throat competition.

THE DEMAND for corn from the drought stricken regions of the spring wheat states has reversed the current of shipments from surplus sections and at the same time effected a material increase in the market price of merchantable corn.

IF YOU bot control of a hundred million dollar corporation for \$682,700 and no one put in additional cash, where could you borrow \$16,185,000? What would the U. S. Controller say to a bank making such an unsecured loan? And what will the U. S. Senate say to the Farm Board?

ADVOCATES of government ownership and operating of railroads view with equanimity their failure to earn dividends, as the first step to security-holders' relief by the government paying off their obligations and assuming ownership, with the taxpayers meeting the operating expenses.

ELEVATOR operators cannot overlook the fact that if they will exercise due diligence in providing choice, clean, heavy seed for their farmer patrons, they are sure to have more grain of better quality to ship to market from the next crop and their customers should have larger yields of better grain.

MANY HANDS and some feet of grain elevator operators have been sacrificed to close familiarity with screw conveyors. An Oklahoma elevator man whose hand was caught in a screw conveyor recently lost his middle finger and considers himself extremely fortunate that he sacrificed so little. Screw conveyors should always be boxed in and the covers kept closed, otherwise they continually jeopardize the limbs of those working about the plant.

LAW MAKERS could give business a powerful stimulant by repealing most of the laws now regulating, restricting and limiting the operation of business. The grain business, the feed business and the railroad business are so greatly handicapped by unreasonable legislation all enterprise and ambition is knocked out of them. When business generally is relieved of much of the ridiculous political regulation and burdensome taxes, it will spring forward with unprecedented activity.

THE AUTOMOBILE has robbed so many oat growers of their market it is but natural that some new use should be found for this splendid grain and in Iowa and in adjoining states, we find many elevator men installing hullers to put this grain in condition for profitably feeding to young pigs and chickens. An elevator operator at Grundy Center, Iowa, has developed such a large business in hulling, that he now charges 8 cents per cwt. for hulling, providing farmer takes the hulls and groats with him. If he is required to charge for the hulling, he adds 4 cents per cwt. for bookkeeping and bad accounts. If the farmer refuses to remove the hulls, the elevator man demands an extra 2 cents per cwt. An occasional inquiry for oat hulls, clearly indicates that some distant buyers have a definite use for hulls, so that elevator operators who accumulate hulls in large quantities should, no doubt, find a market for them by advertising to the trade. This might make the hulling business even more profitable.

OWNING an elevator in Iowa seems to be unusually hazardous, as during the present calendar year twenty-eight elevators have burned and thirteen other elevator fires were extinguished. Can it be that the elevator owners of that state are striving to establish a new all time state record?

THE RACKETEERS who are fighting to continue the ridiculous blunders of the Farm Board's subsidiaries will be pleased to read the resolution adopted at the recent meeting of the Farmer's National Grain Dealers Ass'n in which it endorsed the plan of voluntary co-operative marketing, free from governmental dictatorship.

THE PRESIDENT'S message to Congress is a disappointment to students of marketing who can not agree that Farm Board pooling and pegging activities cushioned the fall in prices or enabled the farmer to secure higher prices than would otherwise have been obtained. The facts are that the largest stocks of wheat ever known were accumulated by the Farm Board and the price fell to the lowest in history. This great surplus is still depressing the price.

THE CONTINUED activity in building, repairing, overhauling and re-equipping grain elevators is one of the most encouraging factors coming to the desks of our news editors. It gives conclusive proof of the perfect confidence of the average dealer in the future of the grain business. The rank incompetence and wasteful extravagance of the Farm Board's subsidiaries have convinced every thinking man that the impractical experiment must soon be terminated.

SO MANY Congressmen have declared themselves to be against the Farm Board and its wasteful extravagance that bills now pending for its abolishment will, no doubt, receive favorable consideration in both houses. However, it behooves producers and tax payers who are fellow sufferers from this misguided attempt to peg prices to exercise their pen, the telegraph and the telephone to insure favorable action by their own representatives in Washington. The sooner relief comes and the load of surplus products is taken off the market, the sooner will prices advance and help the producers to greater buying power.

THE WABASH Railroad now in receivership as the direct result of too much governmental interference and restriction and too little business, long ago adopted as its emblem a red flag with the motto "Follow the Flag." While our radical law makers have long shown a preference for the red flag, we doubt very much that they will be willing to join other railroads in their march to receivership. All lines of business are suffering from bureaucracy—too much regulation, but the railroads seem to have more than their share. So shippers generally must soon expect poorer service from the railroads and greater loss of grain in transit, for which, no doubt, they will be willing to thank their government and the meddling bureaucrats.

WE ARE sorry indeed that more of our readers do not express their true convictions regarding the wasteful extravagance of our bureaucrats and the intolerable inefficiency of all government ventures into business.

Railway Wages

Grain shippers in close touch with the producing and consuming interests know that traffic can not stand an increase in freight rates, for the reason prices of commodities are so low in the buying centers that the products can not move from point of origin. An increase in rates will shrink the volume of traffic and offset the increase in the rate. The trainmen, therefore, who demand that present extravagant rates of pay be maintained, are asking the impossible.

To understand that wage reductions are proper we have to compare present wages with those that were an adequate wage many years ago, when food was no cheaper than at present. Hogs are now selling at the stockyards at the lowest price since 1899, but what about railway wages?

The average wage per railway employe now is 200 per cent greater than it was in 1902; and the total wages paid by the railways is 220 per cent greater than in 1902, while the net operating income of the carriers is actually less than it was in 1902. Small wonder that the railroads are headed straight for bankruptcy.

Government Middlemen

When Alex Legge and Aaron Sapiro both stated that the mechanism of marketing had been so perfected they could expect to make no saving in the handling of the grain they had in mind the creation of a monopoly thru pooling that would force the consumer to pay high prices.

With no hope of, or thought of, cutting marketing costs, therefore, it was to be expected that the Farm Board would permit extravagant salaries to be paid to its own hired middlemen.

The president of the Farm Board's cotton stabilization corporation gets \$75,000 a year, altho the results achieved by this towering genius make him dear at 75 cents a year. The president of the grain stabilization corporation is paid \$50,000 a year to accept doubtful Chinese bonds and to barter wheat for coffee, a transaction that a good business man would not consider.

In transplanting its middleman from the competitive arena to the garden of government sinecures the Farm Board has removed the urge to sell grain for more than is paid. As long as the taxpayers are willing to foot the bill their jobs are secure, and they can sell grain at a loss.

Assuredly the government will have to sell grain at a loss for the reason that the margin of profit in the grain business is microscopic as conducted by private traders. The spread between producer and consumer is too narrow in the grain business to leave room for government middlemen's extravagant salaries.

Laws Aimed At Chain Stores are Taxing All Merchants

Recently the U. S. Supreme Court has upheld the constitutionality of Indiana's Store License Feed Law. So henceforth, all stores in that state must pay an annual fee of \$3.00 and those operating more than one store or grain elevator will be required to pay a higher license fee. While this law was aimed at the chain stores who have won their way to popularity by reason of their ability to sell goods on a narrower margin than is common with individual storekeepers, it applies with equal force to all lines of business. Grain, coal or feed dealers operating more than one place of business, portable mill operators, farmers selling fruits and vegetables at stands along the road must also pay the tax.

One unfortunate feature about the Indiana law is that it went into effect July 1st, 1929, but its enforcement has been delayed by a suit filed by the Standard Grocery Company of Indianapolis, seeking to have the law declared unconstitutional, so grain and feed dealers of that state who were in business the day it became effective, will be called upon for \$1.50 for the last half of 1929, \$3.00 for the year 1930, \$3.00 for 1931, 50c for filing fee and next month they will be requested to pay another \$3.00 for 1932. Those operating more than one elevator or feed mill will be taxed at a higher rate per operating unit.

The legislatures of other states prompted by the perpetual agitation of the individual grocers have overlooked the fact that the people by patronizing the chain stores in ever increasing numbers have given them unanimous endorsement. The law makers in striving to tax out of existence the chain stores, not only commit an unfair discrimination, but establish a principle in legislation which will eventually be extended to every business unit in order to build up the general fund and make possible extravagant appropriations and wanton waste, which is now directly responsible for a large share of the business depression. The chain stores like the line elevators were started in the interest of greater efficiency and greater economy. While the line elevator has lost out in many of the grain surplus states, the chain store continues to gain in number and in volume of merchandise handled.

Class legislation of this kind is un-American, unfair, unsound and will surely lead to other discriminatory legislation that will work great injury to many lines of business and place invisible taxes on producers and consumers which must be paid whether the stores function efficiently or not. The fee system has long been used by scheming bureaucrats to swell the fund at their command without a protest from the final taxpayer. All fire insurance companies are large contributors to state and local officers, but in order to continue in business they must pass these taxes on to their customers. If the people permit their representatives in the state legislatures to levy all kinds of

taxes and fees upon either the chain store or the individual business unit, they must eventually pay that tax and it is directly to their interest to oppose all unfair legislation of this character.

Indiana is not the only state having legislation of this character and while similar bills have been introduced in many other states, doubtless a flood of such bills will soon be introduced in legislatures soon to be convened.

The Proposed Changes in Wheat Grades

The minority who would benefit by and approve the suggested changes in the wheat grades as presented by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics on page 595 of last number is probably so small as not to warrant the burden placed on the great majority by the added complications.

The great purpose of the Government grading system to reflect back to the producer every shade of intrinsic value in his crop would in fact be subverted by the increase in the qualifications of the grades, which would afford opportunity for buyers to take a discount on account of the new disqualifying factors. This objection is a real one as evidence by poultrymen discontinuing the use of the federal grades of poultry because they could not make the higher grades. They had to take discounts, just as the wheat growers will have to take discounts for failure to grade.

The grades of No. 2 and No. 3 wheat are well known commercial qualities tenderable on contract everywhere, and any qualification cutting a consignment out of this preferred designation will deprive the seller of his market.

To add such refinements as "75 per cent or more of dark colored and hard textured (not soft) kernels" is ridiculous when the federally licensed grain inspectors at Western terminal markets are ignoring the difference between 57 and 58-pound wheat in grading out shipments for eastern points. Men who can not read the scales to detect a difference of one pound in the test weight can hardly be expected to differentiate between light and dark and soft and hard texture. Two inspectors, each honestly striving to interpret such a rule could arrive at a different grade on the same sample. Just another opportunity to call for a reinspection and demand a discount.

To be of benefit to the grower the refinement of grading would have to be applied at the country point, where the practical difficulty is that the average country elevator has not the numerous bins required to keep so many grades separate.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics acted wisely in making a preliminary inquiry of the trade on the advisability of making the changes, as the objectors may point out the impracticability of the changes and render public hearings with their attendant expense unnecessary.

Government in the Transportation Business

Altho it is universally admitted that the Government made a mess of operating the railroads during the war under the McAdoo hoodoo, the federal Government, after several years persists in carrying on the business of transportation by water.

The Government has paid out \$24,500,000 in operating its barge line. During six years its operations showed a loss of nearly \$700,000. The public has never received a dollar of return from this outlay.

The Government is competing with two private barge lines that have \$5,500,000 invested and the private lines are losing money, most likely because of the competition of the Government's Inland Waterways Corporation.

A few shippers may derive some advantage from the lower than cost rates offered by the Government, but why should any shipper in position to ship by water be granted a low rate at Government expense?

The foregoing outlay of \$24,500,000 on the barge line takes no account of the half billion dollars paid by the Government for the improvement of navigation on the Mississippi, Ohio and Warrior Rivers, not to mention an additional annual maintenance cost of \$8,500,000. It is not the proper province of Government to serve in any capacity and wherever it has attempted it the bureaucrats have established new records for inefficiency, waste and extravagance.

Businessmen Who Invite Bureaucratic Meddling

The federal bureaucrats are only too eager to adopt unconstitutional measures that have a socialistic trend, when advocated by the authorized spokesmen for business, who unwisely embrace an opportunity to obtain a small benefit for their class at the expense of the public.

A conspicuous example of such ill-advised counsel is the advocacy by the spokesman of the National Industrial Traffic League of a pool of earnings under the 15 per cent rate advance petition, such earnings to be presented as a gift to the weak lines. The League spokesman evidently thought that his I. c. I. shipper members were in favor of continuing the weak lines in operation for their benefit at the expense of shippers of carload commodities. If so he was a good politician, as he pleased his majority at the expense of principle. A good lawyer himself he probably knew that the railroad managements could not give away their earnings.

This argument was eagerly seized upon and adopted by the Interstate Commerce Commission and made a part of its ruling in the rate advance case, only to be rescinded when the carriers made known the legal obstacles. The representatives of the carriers could have made known their objections effectively prior to the first decision and dissuaded the Commission from adopting it, had they supposed that body would have adopted the hare-brained proposition.

This pooling proposal violates the underlying principle that no industry or part of any industry should be obligated to make forced contributions from its own earnings to keep alive an enterprise that is unprofitable, whether by reason of bad management, poor location or obsolescence.

"Clear Record" Defense Nullified

In every claim for loss of grain in transit three elements are present: weight at point of origin, record of car during movement, and weight at destination. On the theory that a clear record is proof that the apparent loss was actually a difference due to error in weighing the claim agents have made much of the clear record. In many cases it is the carrier's only defense to a just claim.

The clear record, however, is not evidence in the sense understood in the courts. It is at best but negative proof. The fact that the freight brakeman was asleep in the caboose while the grain was running out upon the ground, and stopped leaking whenever the train came to a standstill and the brakeman woke up, does not prevent the trainmen from certifying that they saw no leak and the car had a perfectly clear record. Such evidence is properly rejected by the courts.

The recent decision by the Appellate Court of Indiana published in full elsewhere clears up all points involving the clear record car. The court declares that the carrier is bound by the shipper's weight, because the railroad company did not choose to weigh the grain when offered for shipment. The shipper need not have a man riding on top of the car all the way to destination to testify that the grain leaked out. Instead the court states that the shipper can not be expected to furnish other proof than his weight, and that the presumption is against the carrier.

The court also pays its respects to the formidable words "Shipper's Load, Weight and Count" contained in this B/L, by declaring them of no force or effect, the Federal statute of Aug. 29, 1916, absolving the carrier from liability in cases where the B/L is so indorsed, being overcome by prima facie proof of the quantity of grain loaded into the car.

The court having gone the limit to sustain shipper's weights in this decision, the shippers should see to it that their scales are worthy of confidence, mechanically correct, frequently inspected and officially tested, and that the weigher is experienced and makes proper records of every draft.

Hereafter whenever a claim agent returns documents with a refusal on account of "clear record" the shipper should refer him to the decision of the Appellate Court of Indiana in *Pennsylvania R. Co. v. Windfall Grain Co.*

THE increased appropriation from \$172,640 to \$221,480 for the Grain Futures Administration, for the 1932 fiscal year prompts the question: What public benefit is derived from this Bureau?

Failure of Bank Collecting Draft

The Supreme Court of Oregon on Sept. 15, 1931, decided in favor of the American Can Co., and against the state superintendent of banks, who declined to pay over the proceeds of a draft collected by a bank that failed.

The draft read as follows:

"\$2652.26 At sight (with exchange and collection charges)

"Pay to the order of Astoria Savings Bank, Astoria, Oregon, Twenty-six hundred fifty-two and 26/100 dollars, value received, and charged to the account of

"American Can Company

"By [signed] R. R. Brennan, Cashier.

"To Point Adams Pkg. Co.,
"This draft must be paid in cash or its equivalent; the Bank named as payee acting only as agent to collect and remit to the drawer.

"Bill of lading attached delivered only on payment hereof."

The packing company paid by check on the Hibernia Bank, which check was collected by the Bank of California and credited to the account of the Astoria Bank. Two days later the Astoria Bank sent the American Can Co. its draft on the Bank of California which was dishonored on account of the failure of the Astoria Bank.

The Court Said: The collection by Astoria Bank of the draft attached to the B/L created an obligation upon the part of the bank to make an actual payment of the money to plaintiff, which obligation could not be discharged without payment being made. The relationship thus created was not that of debtor and creditor, but that of a trustee and cestui que trust, and that relationship could not be changed by any act of the bank unless consented to by the plaintiff. Plaintiff has never consented to the making of any change in its relationship with the bank. There was an instruction contained in the writing which accompanied the B/L and the attached draft for the bank to remit the proceeds to plaintiff in Portland exchange. Instead of purchasing a draft from some other party, the Astoria Bank remitted its own draft which was not paid when presented because of the Astoria Bank's insolvency. The issuance and remittance of this draft had no more effect in discharging the Astoria Bank's obligation than in the case of a debtor who gives his check in payment of his debt, which when presented is not paid for want of funds. As said in *Holder v. Western German Bank, supra*: "When it sent its own draft as the remittance, it did not operate as a satisfaction of its obligation, unless the draft should be paid, there being no agreement to receive the draft as payment.—2 Pac. Rep. (2d) 924.

Castor Bean Dust Cause of Asthma

The Court of Appeals of Lucas County, Ohio, has decided against the Toledo Seed & Oil Co., Toledo, O., in the suit brought by Erva Nick to enjoin the dissemination of castor bean dust about the city.

In making the castor oil, the castor bean is first pressed, and as much oil extracted as is possible in that way. What remains is called the first residue. This residue is then treated chemically and more oil is extracted, and what is then left is called the second residue. The second residue is then taken and ground up and put upon the market as fertilizer. The grinding of the second residue produces the dust about which complaint is made.

Persons residing within a mile of the mill became afflicted with asthma, and at least one died therefrom.

The Court said: The evidence shows clearly and convincingly that many persons have suffered asthma from castor bean dust coming from the mill and in the instant case scientific tests must give way to the facts of actual experience as disclosed by the evidence. At least the scientific demonstrations that were made are not at all conclusive. The mill, as operated, constitutes a nuisance, dangerous to human life and health.

It follows that the plaintiff is entitled to relief, and this court enjoins the defendant from operating its mill so as to allow the escape of castor bean dust, and specifically enjoins the defendant from producing fertilizer from the castor bean until such time as a plan is devised for operating the mill and plant so that there will be no escape of the harmful dust.—177 N.E. Rep. 894.

Asked—Answered

[Readers who fail to find trade information desired should send query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Where Obtain Pulverized Iron?

Grain & Feed Journals: In our city we have trouble every year with the irrigating water which seeps into our cellars. Some of us have concrete floors and walls, but the water comes in; and the article in the Journals, page 376 of Mar. 25 number, states that it is possible to waterproof the concrete by the use of pulverized iron. We would like to get in touch with a concern that supplies the pulverized iron.—Talmage-Sayer Co., Joliet, Mont.

Ans.: The pulverized iron is made expressly for this purpose by the Truscon Laboratories and sold under the name Truscon Ferritex. The finely divided iron particles penetrate the pores of the concrete and by the action of moisture and air become oxidized, or rusted, the rust expanding to fill minute crevices. Iron and concrete have a natural affinity, as shown by the use of steel reinforcement in concrete structures, the deformed concrete bars adhering firmly to the cement.

Safeguarding Proceeds of Draft?

Grain & Feed Journals: We wish you would advise whether or not stamping our drafts with the following notation would make us preferred creditors in case of a bank closing and having this money in its possession and not remitted to us.

To the Collecting Bank:

This draft is not to be treated as a deposit. The funds obtained through its collection are to be delivered to the SHULTZ SEED COMPANY, OLNEY, ILL., and are not to be commingled with other funds of the collecting bank.—SHULTZ SEED COMPANY.

Are there any court decisions on this form of notation?—Shultz Seed Co., Olney, Ill.

Ans.: This notation on the draft does afford some measure of protection in those cases where the assets of the collecting bank have been augmented by the transaction. It was so in the case of the American Can Co., as reported elsewhere in this number, a similar notation having been used on the draft. The lower court decided against the American Can Co. but the higher court reversed the decision holding that the state banking commissioner must turn over the proceeds as a preferred claim, the notation having converted the collection into a trust fund. The assets of the bankrupt bank in this case were augmented.

No Security for Money Advanced on Contract?

Grain & Feed Journals: A grain dealer on July 30th, 1931, advances money on new corn to be delivered by Jan. 1, 1932. The seller is a landlord, having a tenant on the farm. Seller signs a contract stating corn is free and clear of all liens, etc. There was no price set on the corn, it was to be market price day of delivery if not sold before delivery. On Nov. 6 seller advises dealer he was going to deliver the corn on the 9th, but on the 7th the corn in crib was attached on a judgment against seller taken on Aug. 8. The corn was shelled and was sold and credited to seller's account, the seller is also insolvent. Can we hold our advance money out of this corn? Seller no doubt will be thrown into bankruptcy.—Davis Bros. & Potter, Peoria, Ill.

Ans.: A contract for the sale of corn to be delivered at some future time does not operate as a mortgage on the crop unless by description of the location of the corn it is a mortgage. The holder of such a contract,

in event of default by seller, has a good claim for damages for breach of contract, but, not having a mortgage, must bring suit and recover judgment, after which he can levy on the corn or any other property of the debtor not already encumbered.

In the stated case it seems the attached corn was hauled to the elevator so that the grain buyer has possession, subject to the prior claim of the attaching creditor. As against the seller the grain buyer can hold the balance remaining for the advance money unaffected by subsequent bankruptcy proceedings. The levy under the attachment does not cancel any part of the contract, and if the market price of corn advanced buyer's claim against seller would be increased, as established by suit for breach of contract.

Default in Grower's Contract?

Grain & Feed Journals: On July 24, 1931, we advanced \$600 to Mr. Smith, at which time he executed his promissory note to our order for \$600, he also entered into a written contract with us whereby he agreed to deliver 3,000 bushels of corn to us, on or before January 1, 1932. At the time Mr. Smith executed this contract he was farming some land as tenant and some land which he owned. Corn was growing on both tracts of land. About the middle of August, 1931, judgments were entered against Mr. Smith and executions issued. About the first of November, 1931, an execution was levied on the corn crop of Mr. Smith but no sale was advertised or had under the execution. About the middle of November, 1931, Mr. Smith filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy.

Please advise us as to our rights in bankruptcy under our contract with Mr. Smith for the delivery of the corn and the advance of \$600 made by us. Particularly with reference to any preference that we might be entitled to over the claims of other creditors.—H. W. Bell, manager, Watseka Farmers Grain Co., Watseka, Ill.

Ans.: Evidently the contract to deliver the 3,000 bus. of corn was not secured by a mortgage, or the execution could not have been levied on the corn. The understanding between the parties that the corn sold was that growing on seller's land does not operate to foreclose the rights of third parties to levy of the assets of the debtor. Not having been specifically sold the corn was the property of the seller until delivery. The question arises whether the \$600 note carried a notation that it was secured by the corn, as payment operates to transfer title in some cases.

The U. S. District Court of Pennsylvania in re Buchanan, 24 Fed. (2d) 553 held that "Where crops are grown by tenant on shares owner has no leviable interest until after division; and bankruptcy of owner of land on which are growing crops effects an implied severance of the crops, which pass to the trustee as personalty, and may be separately sold."

The Supreme Court of Kansas, in Myers, v. Steele, 158 Pac. 660, held "A sale made by the lawful occupant of land, which had been sold on execution, of a crop of corn which he had grown thereon, passes a good title as against the grantee, under the sheriff's deed, provided that, at the expiration of the period allowed for redemption, it is ripe in the sense that it has ceased to draw sustenance from the soil, notwithstanding it is not then fit to husk and put in a crib or to market." The court in Ford v. Measle, 56 S. W. 1036, held "Under a contract reciting that J sells to F 40 barrels of corn at \$1 per barrel, that J agrees to gather it out of the field, haul it onto his land and measure it out to F and keep it stored until F wants it, F agreeing to pay for gathering it, title has not passed at the time it is levied on under an execution against J, it being still standing in the field,

the field being estimated to contain the 65 barrels, and no particular part of the field being measured off or designated."

The Appellate Court of Indiana, in Farmers National Bank v. Coyner, 88 N. E. 856, held "A sale of a crop to be grown passes no title until the crop is grown, and notice given to the purchaser, or some act taken by the seller designating it as the article sold; but, if there are attendant circumstances from which the intention may be inferred that the property shall pass at another or different time, or under other and different circumstances, that intention will control."

The Springfield Court of Appeals, Missouri, in Sikes-McMullin Grain Co. v. Freeman, 204 S. W. 948, held "Where a purchaser bought the entire wheat crop of a seller at fixed price per bushel regardless of grade, except 400 bus. of no specified grade reserved for seed, the title passed at the time of execution of contract."

Deduction for Shrinkage?

Grain & Feed Journals: We usually ship from 1,100 to 1,500 bushels of wheat in a car and one mill to whom we sell invariably files claim for shortages from 2 bushels up. We are very careful in weighing and as the wheat is sold f. o. b. our elevator, we do not feel justified in standing all these little amounts. Can you advise us the per cent of shrinkage allowed on grain in transit.—J. H. Price, general manager, Hodges-Lemen Co., Shepherdstown, W. Va.

Ans.: Shrinkage is not allowed on grain as a matter of custom. The contract controls. If sold on a contract specifying that shipper's weights are final the buyer stands the shortage, and his recourse is against the railroad company. If the contract provides that destination weights govern the seller stands the shortage, and his recourse is against the railroad company.

The $\frac{1}{4}$ of one per cent of the weight deducted by the carriers from claims for loss in transit has no application to private contracts between grain dealers.

A sale f.o.b. elevator at point of origin has reference to the freight, and either seller's or buyer's weights may govern, as provided by contract. If the shipper desires to sell on shipper's weights final, he should so specify in closing the contract, cooper, line and seal each car carefully and then insist upon sworn weights in case of shortage being claimed and refer buyer to the carrier for the loss on each shipment.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other fellows from the field of daily strife and to be convinced that the much maligned horns are truly mythical. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities.

Jan. 14. Illinois Community Feed & Grinders Ass'n, Jefferson Hotel, Peoria, Ill.

Jan. 21-22. Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, Indianapolis, Ind.

Jan. 26-28. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Iowa at Warden hotel, Ft. Dodge, Ia.

Feb. 9-11. Illinois Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, Peoria, Ill.

Feb. 23-24. Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants, Syracuse, N. Y.

Mar. 28-30. Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents of North America at Sherman Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

Success in business comes from the confidence the public has in us, in our business methods, and the thing we are selling. Every failure can be easily traced to the loss of confidence in one or the other.—**The Broadcaster.**

A bill appropriating \$1,000,000,000 more for the Federal Farm Board has been prepared by Senator Brookhart, with which to buy up the surpluses, and for the administration of equalization fee collection. Wildman has become an amusing joker.

Judgment Against Carrier on Clear Record Car

In resisting payment for grain lost out of cars in transit the claim departments of the railroad companies make use of the "clear record" of the car during the movement. Clear record means that the employees of the carrier observed no leaks and no indications of bad order. The railroad claim clerks draw the inference that a clear record means that the grain could not have leaked out in transit, and that the difference in weights at point of origin and destination must be due to errors in weighing, for which the carrier is not liable.

The persistent use of the clear record in resisting claims shows that carriers must have some measure of success in bluffing the claimant. They have been aided by the absence of decisions of the courts on clear record suits. Now, however, a ruling has been made on clear record by the court in the suit by the Windfall Grain Co., Windfall, Ind., against the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., that settles this question of weights in favor of the shipper.

In each of the twenty-one shipments the grain, all of which was shelled corn, bulk oats, and wheat, was weighed by the plaintiff in hopper scales owned and used by the plaintiff; the scales were of different capacities, and the grain was weighed in different drafts and the total of each shipment was determined by the additions of the weights of the various drafts which made up such shipment. After plaintiff had thus weighed the grain, he wrote down on a piece of paper the weight of each draft, and then added the weight of each draft, making a total weight of the grain for each car. Plaintiff then gave to the defendant's agent at the local station, the total weights for each car, and defendant's agent inserted in a B/L the weight as given him by the plaintiff. The defendant did not weigh any of the grain, and did not inspect or have any control or jurisdiction over the scales of the plaintiff. The plaintiff then loaded the grain in the cars as furnished by the defendant. The cars were then sealed and shipped to point of destination. In each of the Bs/L issued by the defendant, it was provided that the weight was subject to correction, and in most cases it was expressly stipulated on the Bs/L that the weight was "shipper's weight" or "shipper's load weight and count." In each case the car was weighed at destination, usually by a disinterested party, and the freight was based on the destination weights, and not upon the weights ascertained by plaintiff, and the freight was paid on the destination weights.

The Henry Circuit Court had given judgment in favor of the plaintiff, and the railroad company appealed to the Appellate Court of Indiana, which on Oct. 13, 1931, affirmed the decision in an opinion by Justice Lockyear, stating:

There is no evidence of any actual loss of grain through any negligence of the defendant. There was no evidence of any leakage in any of the cars, but in the case of each car the weight ascertained at point of delivery was less than plaintiff's weight, and the question involved is whether or not the carrier is liable for the difference in the shippers weight determined by his own weighing on his own scales and the weight ascertained at point of destination without any evidence or proof of defective condition of car or of actual loss in shipment.

The court found the facts as to the first paragraph of the complaint as follows: That on March 3, 1926, plaintiff delivered 110,000 pounds of shelled corn to the defendant at Hemlock, Ind., for shipment to plaintiff's order, Cincinnati, O.; that said corn was accepted for shipment by the defendant and was shipped in "P. R. R. Car No. 98940"; that the defendant's agent at Hemlock, Ind., is-

sued a B/L therefor in which the weight of said corn was given as 110,000 pounds and which contained the statements, "Weight subject to correction," and "Shippers Load"; that said car was in good condition for shipment of grain at Hemlock and upon arrival at Cincinnati its condition was good; that said car after being loaded with said corn was sealed at Hemlock and upon arrival at Cincinnati, the seals were unbroken; that defendant delivered to plaintiff's order at Cincinnati, 108,900 pounds of said shelled corn accepted by defendant for shipment at Hemlock and failed to deliver 1,100 pounds of said shelled corn; that the value of said shelled corn was 62 cents per bushel, less freight, and the value of said 1,100 pounds less freight was \$10.64.

The facts as to each of the other paragraphs were found in the same language, varying only as to kinds of grain and amounts, and that the total amount that the appellee is entitled to recover on all paragraphs is \$435.61, for which amount judgment was rendered.

Clear Record.—The question for us to decide, as stated by appellant, is whether or not the carrier is liable for the difference in the shipper's weight determined by his own weighing on his own scales and the weights ascertained at the point of destination without any evidence or proof of a defective condition of the cars or actual loss in shipment.

The finding of facts is to the effect, however, that in each instance a certain amount of grain was actually delivered by the appellee to the appellant. Here are two parties submitting to a trial court the question of the amount of grain delivered to the carrier. The shippers weigh the grain and testify to the amount delivered. The agent of the carrier does not weigh it when it is delivered, but it is weighed at the place of delivery.

Shipper's Weight, Load and Count.—Section 21, Act Cong. Aug. 29, 1916 (49 USCA § 101), the same being section 101, Mason's U. S. Code, title 49, provides as follows: "The carrier may also by inserting in the B/L the words 'Shipper's weight, load, and count,' or other words of like purport, indicate that the goods were loaded by the shipper and the description of them made by him; and if such statement be true, the carrier shall not be liable for damages caused by the improper loading or by the nonreceipt or by the misdescription of the goods described in the bill."

There is apparently some conflict of opinion in the decided cases on the question of burden of proof in cases of this kind and as to how much evidence must the shipper introduce in order to make out a prima facie case.

There being no case directly in point that we have been able to find in Indiana, the nearest parallel case is that of *Morris v. Minneapolis, St. P. & S. M. Ry. Co.* (1913) 25 N. D. 136, 141 N. W. 204, 206. The action was by a shipper against a carrier wherein the plaintiff made proof of by evidence that 62,440 pounds of barley was placed in a car for shipment, but only 57,480 pounds was received by the consignee. The total amount of barley was weighed by a number of different drafts or weighing operations (21), as in the case at bar. A B/L was issued and the car was sealed. On this evidence the lower court directed a verdict for the railroad company, and an appeal was reversed by the Supreme Court, in which opinion the court said:

"So far as the facts in this case are concerned, the common carrier insured the delivery at destination of all the barley that it received from plaintiff for transportation."

"A prima facie case is established by proof that the carrier received the goods for transportation and failed to deliver them safely."

The court says further: "Proof of a certain weight is proof of a fact. Whether presumably correct does not matter. * * * The proof that at shipment this barley weighed 62,440 pounds prima facie establishes its quantity. * * * Proof that at delivery but 57,460 pounds of barley was contained in the car establishes prima facie the amount delivered the consignee."

"The amount of loss may be termed a calculation, an inference, or a presumption; it does not matter what."

It was held that there was enough evidence to submit the case to a jury, and that to require the plaintiff to prove more would be to require of the shipper such a degree

of proof of loss as is ordinarily impossible for him to obtain and produce at the trial. To the same effect, see *Schott v. Swan*, 21 S. D. 639, 114 N. W. 1005; *Baker v. H. Dittlinger Roller Mills Co.* (Tex. Civ. App.) 203 S. W. 798; *National Elevator Co. v. Great N. R. Co.*, 137 Minn. 217, 163 N. W. 164; *Shellabarger Elevator Co. v. Ill. Cent. R. Co.*, 212 Ill. App. 1; *Brennisen v. Ry. Co.*, 100 Minn. 102, 110 N. W. 362, 10 Ann. Cas. 169; *Little Rock & Ft. S. R. Co. v. Hall*, 32 Ark. 669; *Hastings v. Pepper*, 11 Pick. (Mass.) 41. See *Louisville & N. R. Co. v. Manchester Mills*, 88 Tenn. 662, 14 S. W. 314, cited in *Terre Haute & L. R. Co. v. Sherwood*, 132 Ind. 134, 31 N. E. 781, 17 L. R. A. 342, 32 Am. St. Rep. 239; *Inman v. South Carolina R. Co.*, 129 U. S. 128, 9 S. Ct. 249, 32 L. Ed. 612.

Elliott on Railroads, § 2746: The shipper suing for nondelivery of his goods has the burden of proving that fact. Owing to the essentially negative character of the issue, however, slight evidence of nondelivery will suffice, citing *Chicago, St. L. & N. O. R. Co. v. Province*, 61 Miss. 288; *Woodbury v. Frink*, 14 Ill. 279; *The Falcon*, 3 Blatchf. 64, Fed. Cas. No. 4617.

In the case of *Terre Haute & Logansport R. Co. v. Sherwood et al.* (1892) 132 Ind. 129, 31 N. E. 781, 783, 17 L. R. A. 339, 32 Am. St. Rep. 239, Elliott, C. J. speaking for the court, lays down the doctrine that:

Presumption Against Carrier.—"In cases where the carrier has full custody of the property, there is, prima facie at least, actionable breach of the contract, when the failure to safely carry is shown, because, as said in the case of *Inman v. S. C. R. Co.*, 129 U. S. 128—139, 9 S. Ct. 249, 32 L. Ed. 612: 'In case of loss, the presumption is against the carrier.'"

"The common law has been relaxed so as to permit a common carrier to limit his liability, but this change in the law does not go to the extent of allowing a carrier to contract for a complete exemption from liability, nor does it go to the extent of changing the rule that, when the failure to carry is affirmatively shown, the burden of showing exemption from the duties and obligations imposed by law rests upon the carrier. The rule that the presumption is against the carrier in cases where he has full charge and custody of the property is in harmony with the doctrines sustained by a long line of cases, a line beginning far back in the early years of the common law, and continuing unbroken to the present, that where injury to a passenger is shown, the presumption is that the carrier was in fault."

"The rule that the burden is on the carrier, who has the exclusive custody of the property is a reasonable one, inasmuch as it is just to require the carrier who has the property in complete custody, who knows and controls the men who manage the instrumentalities of transportation, and who has the means of explanation at hand, to show what caused the loss or injury, rather than to cast that burden upon the shipper, whose means of information are comparatively meager, and whose power of securing knowledge of the facts is circumscribed within very narrow limits."

There is a line of cases not in harmony with the view above stated. The leading case is that of *Nye-Schneider-Fowler Co. v. Chicago & N. W. Ry. Co.*, 106 Neb. 149, 182 N. W. 967; but in that case, and in all others that appear to be in conflict with this view, the facts proven distinguish the cases from the one at bar, for example, in the case above cited there was evidence introduced as to the shrinkage in varying amounts during shipment. In the case at bar, there was no evidence introduced to show how much, if any, shrinkage, or whether there had been any shrinkage at all in the course of shipment, and in other cases the questions involved would rest upon the instructions given by the court to the jury when evidence of shrinkage was introduced.

In this case there is a positive finding of fact that the carrier received a certain amount of grain and failed to deliver that amount at destination. The evidence is sufficient to sustain the finding of facts, and the conclusions of law thereon are not erroneous. Judgment affirmed.—177 N. E. Rep. 902.

Thefts from open top coal cars are unusually heavy this season because of the present economic situation. Shippers can recover from the railroad companies by making claim for the difference in weight as shown by having the open top shipments reweighed over the railroad company's track scales nearest destination. During the 11 months prior to Nov. 1 the Northwestern Retail Coal Dealers Ass'n filed 2,470 claims for loss and damage of \$11,937.43 and collected on 2,548 claims of the same character, \$11,431.16.

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journals for publication.]

Good Business

Grain & Feed Journals: Strange as it may sound, 1931 has been the best year in the history of our organization. We have sold more feed and marketed more eggs in 1931 than in any previous year and we have done it at a very satisfactory profit.

Competition has been very keen this year. Usually we have from eight to ten mills represented by salesmen including all the big mills. This year has seen still more salesmen and the worst part of it has been the tendency on the part of some to trade dollars and in some instances grain has been sold at less than the replacement cost of the grain itself. It was not a case of selling a cheaply purchased grain on a rising market, but an effort to unload stocks on hand to prevent further losses on a declining market.—F. R. Williams, mgr., Fontana Producers Egg & Supply Co., Fontana, Calif.

[This company has a feed grinder and a feed mixer and prepares complete rations for poultry producers. It includes a delivery service to their ranches.—Ed.]

Tells Taxpayers of Government Waste

Grain & Feed Journals: The address by Asher Howard of Winnipeg before the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n at Houston as published in the Journal for Oct. 28 contains data that should be gotten before the eyes of farmers and feeders of the country who are being roped into organizations that are bleeding us white.

We know these things but the farmers do not get an intelligent picture of what is going on.

We have here in Clinton County an organization in the making called the Taxpayers Protective Ass'n, a non-political body that promises to have sufficient membership to hold the balance of power in the election of county officers. If our present commissioners refuse to dispense with the county agent and home demonstration agent this organization will see to it that we get commissioners who will give the taxpayers some relief. Most of our adjoining counties are following this same movement.—Q. G. Smith, manager Clinton Grain Co., Wilmington, O.

Draft Insurance Costs

Grain & Feed Journals: A number of shippers using drafts have taken advantage of this type of coverage and it has proved very valuable to them. It was originally offered at a deposit premium of \$100 with a monthly settlement on the basis of 10c per thousand on the amount of drafts drawn each month. The loss ratio exceeded the premium income by far so the company has been obliged to increase the rate from 10c to 50c per thousand. The necessity for this action on the part of the company and also for the coverage for shippers is best told in the following quotation from a bulletin which we received in connection with depository bonds:

"During the ten years up to Jan. 1, 1931, 6,987 banks closed in the United States. 1,345 of these closed during the year 1930 and 1,379 more banks have closed thus far in 1931. The annual average for nine years up to Jan. 1, 1930, was 627 bank failures. In 1930 and 1931 this average has more than doubled. During the last twenty-two

months, banks have been failing at the rate of about 125 a month. During the first ten days in October 166 banks closed."—Marsh & McLennan, Chicago, Ill.

Sardine Oil Stable

Grain & Feed Journals: We have feed containing sardine oil on hand at this time which was made considerably more than a year ago, and on a recent test we have found that its rancidity has not increased to any extent.

Considerable work has been done on determining the stability of vitamin D in stored feeds, and while on one or two occasions it has been found that the feed did not appear to be so potent, yet in the great majority of cases, and I might say the more authentic tests, it has been conclusively proven that the vitamin content is retained.—J. R. Grigg, California Packing Corp., San Francisco, Cal.

Government Interference Destructive

Grain & Feed Journals: After my experience with the U. S. Food Administration Grain Corporation and with the government monkeying with the business I could see no

satisfaction ahead. So I junked my mill and also the elevator in 1923 and have never regretted quitting.

I was in the grain business for 43 years and liked it. Ninety-five per cent of all the flour sold over the grocers' counters in our city was ground by us from our winter wheat.

We had ample capital, with money in the bank; but it takes a smarter man than I am to deal in grain and sleep nights now.—Indiana Grain Dealer.

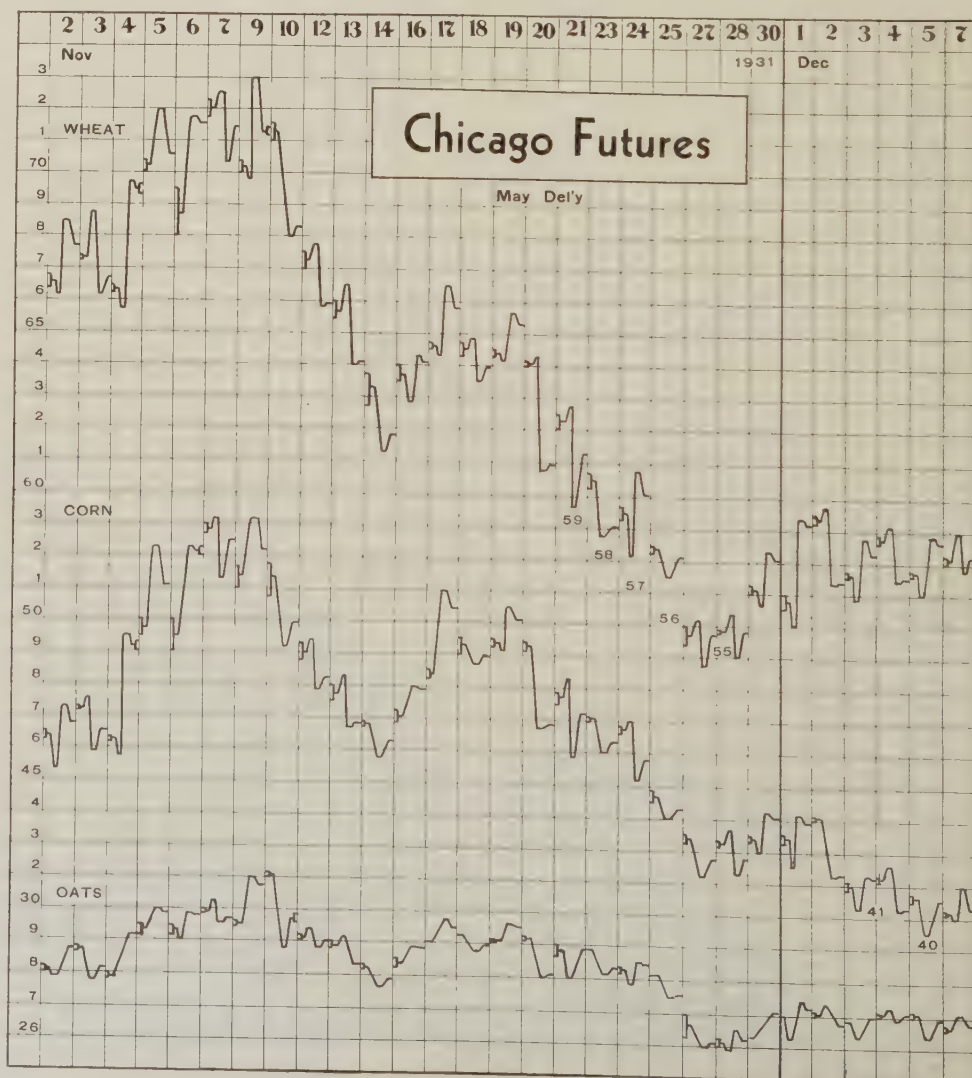
Protest Against Tax Increase

Under the auspices of the Federation of American Business, a mass meeting attended by 1,000 citizens was held at the Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Nov. 24, to protest against the increase in taxes.

James E. Bennett was chairman and among the speakers were John Spargo and D. N. Lightfoot.

Mr. Spargo said: "Congress could not manage successfully the business of running a coffee-stand, but we are asked to entrust it with the management of the nation's industries. In the present crisis industrial and business depression is in direct ratio to the extent of government invasion of the proper sphere of private enterprise."

Mr. Lightfoot called attention to the income of the American people being approximately 40 billions of dollars—or about 50 per cent of the income a few years ago; the total taxation on this income being placed at some 14 billion dollars, or approximately 35 per cent, including county, town, city, state and federal taxes, compared with 3 billions in 1913.



Evils of Government in Business

From address by B. W. Snow, Chicago, Ill., representing Federation of American Business, at Omaha, Neb.

Fear has become a controlling factor in men's minds, and so long as that fear holds place, it destroys judgment, paralyzes energy and stifles action. It is fear—fear of the misused power of government—fear of the mounting costs of government—fear of the progressive destruction of private business by the increasing competition of government with its own citizens.

The marvelous progress which the people of this continent have made has been based upon the fact that the door of opportunity has been open for every individual; that the right to life, liberty and private property belonged equally to every citizen, and that taxation was levied only for the purpose of providing for the individual those things which he could not provide for himself.

During the first 125 years of our governmental existence, government administered upon the theory that every citizen was entitled to protection in the enjoyment of the private property which he had acquired by merit, stimulated the energy and resources of American character until America became the synonym for energy, ability and the successful solving of the complex problems of human existence.

The doctrines of socialism and of communism are European in origin and in the face of our progress under individualism, they have no place in the governmental conception of our people. The advocates of these foreign doctrines realize that neither by argument nor by violence can they destroy American individualism, and so was born the doctrine of slow, progressive infiltration of socialistic experiments under the guise of expanding governmental functions and social activities. There is no chance for a cataclysmic overthrow of our doctrine of individualism and the sudden substitution of a socialistic regime, but quietly under our eyes and almost without protest these foreign theories are finding a place in government activity. One thing at a time, a step here and a step there, increased governmental control of activities that belong to the individual progressively closes the door of opportunity thru the extension of government into business competition with its own citizenry. The final result must be the complete destruction of the American doctrine of individualism and the protected enjoyment of private property, and end that approaches at accelerated speed as government assumes control of key industries. It means the erection of a bureaucratic tyranny with the citizen but a servant and government his master.

An entirely strange form of government

is being developed without debate, without discussion, actually without knowledge of the American people. In the main action has been secured under the urging of organized small groups of citizens, representing actually but a trifling minority of our people, but politically powerful because acting in concert.

Government in 80 Lines of Business.—Federal, state and local governments in this country are engaged in more than 80 separate lines of business or of industry in direct competition with their own citizens engaged in the same lines. The taxpayer pays for the material used, foots the payroll and furnishes the capital for the government work. The man whose business is being invaded, the laborer whose position on the payroll is threatened, are taxed to pay the cost of a competition that seeks to put him out of business.

Losses do Not Discourage Public Officials.—Business carried on by public officials is not influenced by capital losses. The next step is increased taxes to take care of the loss and widened power for the Bureau to expand its unprofitable operations. As a war time effort we wasted 3 billions building ships that never steamed a cargo mile. The operating loss in a single year ran above 50 million dollars and now 13 years after the war ended, the government is still in the shipping business and passing its annual operating losses along to the patient taxpayer. Only last week the shipping Board loaned nearly 2 1/2 million to a private company to pay for the building of two car ferries that could not offer sufficient prospective profit of operation to secure private financing.

For 32 months we had Federal operation of our railroads and the deficit in that short period was \$1,600,000,000, with the roads in morale and in physical equipment a wreck when they were handed back to their owners. And the government still owns and operates a railroad in Alaska that has never paid operating expenses in any single year and represents over \$70,000,000 taken out of the taxpayers' pocket and hopelessly sunk.

Rising Costs of Government Buros.—Government once embarked upon a new activity multiplies its expenditures at a rate never foreseen but always suffered by the taxpayer. Take the Bureau of Home Economics. It began in 1923 with a modest appropriation of \$71,000 but for 1931 it calls for \$247,000, an increase of 250 percent in nine years. Then there is the Childs Bureau which started in 1912 with \$25,000, but in 12 years or in 1924, had swollen to an appropriation of \$1,528,000, an increase of 6,000 percent. We have a Maternity Bureau to tell our American wives how to bear children, feed them and raise them, how to



B. W. Snow, Chicago

patch Johnny's trousers and generally how to fill the honored position of wifehood and motherhood. But I submit that our own American mothers were already doing a good job without instructions from the amiable spinsters who write bulletins for some of these Buros and whose matrimonial and motherhood knowledge is drawn from observation and not from experience.

There are today 150 relatively new independent Buros in the Federal Government, created to regulate your activities from the cradle to the grave. These are small items, but the aggregate cost to you is startling. In 1913, they expended \$3,400,000. In 1921, it was \$163,000,000 an increase of 5,300 percent in 7 years. In 1931 the appropriation reached \$556,000,000, an increase of 241 percent in the last ten years, and this does not include the \$225,000,000 or more that the Federal Farm Board grudgingly admits that it has lost in trying to set aside the immutable law of supply and demand. Is it any wonder that the Federal government alone faces a deficit this year of above \$2,000,000,000 and that more than 160 cities, counties and improvement districts in 28 states have this year defaulted upon the principal or interest of their bond issues.

The burden of taxation to-day has grown to a weight where citizens are unable to pay the bill and tens of thousands, hundreds of thousands are losing the property which represents the accumulation of years of effort. People talk of a taxpayers strike, but it is sheer inability to pay the direct and indirect levies, and the farmer who is losing his farm is accompanied by the city dweller who is losing his home because exactions of government are beyond his capacity to pay.

Government in business and staggering costs and losses of operation is responsible for a taxation that has crushed private business, silenced the mills, wiped out payrolls and palsied American spirit and American enterprise with fear as the dead hand of government competition is placed upon it.

Governmental expenses in continental America in 1913, Federal, State and Local, were \$2,919,000,000. In 1928 the same cost was \$12,609,000,000, so that in 15 years the cost of government increased 330 per cent. The number of people increased only 24 percent during the same time. The cost of government increased almost 15 times as fast as population. The average cost of all government to the people of this country in 1913 was \$30.10 and in 1928 it was \$105.07. In fifteen years the income of our people, at the flood tide of prosperity was less than doubled while the demands of government upon them have increased nearly 2 1/2 times. In 1913 the head of every family gave 8.5% of his income to support government. In 1928 he had to give up 15.5% of his income.

Individual incomes in 1930 and 1931 have shrunk to a startling degree, but government costs continue to rise until now total costs are estimated in excess of 13 billion, and absorb an unbearable percentage of the reduced income.

Instead of fantastic schemes of doles and plans for extracting more billions from the already impoverished taxpayer, let us give time and effort to reducing costs of government, lopping off indefensible bureau-

[Continued on page 655]

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for May delivery at following markets for the past two weeks, have been as follows in cents per bushel:

		Wheat									
		Nov. 25	Nov. 27	Nov. 28	Nov. 30	Dec. 1	Dec. 2	Dec. 3	Dec. 4	Dec. 5	Dec. 7
Chicago	.....	58 3/4	55 3/4	55 3/4	58	59 1/2	57 3/4	58 1/4	57 1/2	58 5/8	58 1/2
*Liverpool	.....	56 1/2	53 3/4	53 3/4	55	56	54	54 3/4	54 3/4	55 3/4	54
*Liverpool	.....	61 3/4	58 1/2	58 3/4	59 1/2	57 1/2	59 1/2	59 3/4	59 3/4	58 3/4	57 3/4
Kansas City	.....	50 7/8	48 3/4	48 3/4	51	51 3/4	50 1/4	51	50 5/8	51 3/8	51
Minneapolis	.....	67 3/4	64 3/4	65 1/4	67 1/2	67 3/8	66	67 1/2	66 3/4	67 1/2	66 3/4
Duluth, durum	.....	65 1/4	62 3/4	63 1/4	65 1/2	66 3/8	65 1/2	65 5/8	65 1/2	67 1/4	67 3/8
Omaha	.....	50 3/8	48 1/4	48 3/4	50 1/2	51 3/4	50	50 3/4	50	51 1/4	50 3/8
St. Louis	.....	58	55 5/8	55 3/4	58	59 1/2	57 3/4	58 1/4	57 1/2	58 5/8	58 1/2
Milwaukee	.....	58	55 5/8	55 3/4	58	59	57 3/4	58 3/4	57 3/8	58 3/4	58 1/2
		Corn									
		Nov. 25	Nov. 27	Nov. 28	Nov. 30	Dec. 1	Dec. 2	Dec. 3	Dec. 4	Dec. 5	Dec. 7
Chicago	.....	44 1/4	42 3/4	42 3/4	44	43 7/8	42 1/4	42 1/4	41 1/4	41 5/8	41 1/4
Kansas City	.....	42 3/4	40 7/8	40 3/4	42 1/2	41 3/4	40 3/4	40 3/4	40 1/2	40 3/8	39 7/8
Omaha	.....	42 7/8	41 3/4	41 3/4	42 3/8	42 3/4	40 3/4	40 3/4	40	40 3/8	40 3/8
St. Louis	.....	44 1/4	42 3/4	42 3/4	44	43 7/8	42 3/4	42 3/4	41 3/4	41 1/2	41 3/4
Milwaukee	.....	44 3/8	42 3/4	42 3/4	44	43 3/4	42 3/4	42 3/4	41 3/8	39 3/4	39 3/4
		Oats									
		Nov. 25	Nov. 27	Nov. 28	Nov. 30	Dec. 1	Dec. 2	Dec. 3	Dec. 4	Dec. 5	Dec. 7
Chicago	.....	27 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/4	26 3/4	27	27	27	26 3/4
Winnipeg	.....	33 1/2	32 3/4	33 1/2	34 1/2	31 3/4	34 3/4	33 3/4	33 3/4	33 3/4	33 3/4
Minneapolis	.....	26 3/4	25 1/2	25 1/2	26 1/4	26 3/8	25 1/2	26	26 1/2	26 3/4	26 3/4
Milwaukee	.....	27 1/2	26 1/4	26 1/2	27	27 1/2	26 3/4	27	27	27	26 3/4
		Rye									
		Nov. 25	Nov. 27	Nov. 28	Nov. 30	Dec. 1	Dec. 2	Dec. 3	Dec. 4	Dec. 5	Dec. 7
Chicago	.....	50 1/2	46 3/4	46 3/4	48 3/4	48 7/8	47 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/4	46 7/8	45 1/2
Minneapolis	.....	47 1/4	43 3/4	43 3/4	46 1/2	46 1/2	45	44 3/4	44 3/4	44 3/4	44 3/4
Winnipeg	.....	49 3/4	45 1/2	46 3/4	48 3/4	49 1/2	47 1/2	47	47 1/2	47 7/8	46 1/4
Duluth	.....	48 3/4	44 1/2	44 1/2	46 1/2	46 3/4	45 3/4	45	45 1/4	45 1/4	44 1/2
		Barley									
		Nov. 25	Nov. 27	Nov. 28	Nov. 30	Dec. 1	Dec. 2	Dec. 3	Dec. 4	Dec. 5	Dec. 7
Minneapolis	.....	38 3/4	37 3/4	38 1/4	39 3/8	39 7/8	39 3/4	40	39 3/4	40	39 3/4
Winnipeg	.....	44 1/2	41 3/4	42 1/2	43	43 3/4	42 3/4	42 3/4	41 1/2	40 7/8	40 3/4

*Deduction made on wheat only for depreciated currency.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

Charlevoix, Mich., Nov. 28.—Buckwheat yield is good; equality fair; acreage about one-half usual amount.—Argo Milling Co.

Bellaire, Kan., Nov. 28.—Crops have been so short since we bot here that we have had no chance to make anything.—Dillon-Conn Grain Co., by W. E. Conn.

Sidney, O., Nov. 28.—The condition of the new winter wheat crop in this territory seems to be about perfect. Quality of corn is the best in years.—E. T. Custenborder & Co., by J. C. Custenborder.

Evansville, Ind., Dec. 5.—Wheat in the southern Indiana counties is looking unusually good for this season of the year, although rain is needed in some counties. The acreage in this section is smaller than it was last year.—W. B. C.

Williams, Ind.—Alfalfa made an unprecedented growth in southern Indiana this fall, making possible a fourth cutting of some fields. On the farm of W. L. Kern eight acres produced 30 acres of hay for the season.—W. B. C.

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 27.—We are going into the winter with an abundance of moisture, and I would say prospects for another good crop of wheat are fine. We have had much rain here the last few days, and we now have about four inches of snow.—J. A. Linderholm.

Springfield, Ill., Dec. 2.—Wet weather again delayed corn husking in the central and south. There are a few reports of corn sprouting and down corn being damaged. Winter wheat continues good to excellent.—Clarence J. Root, meteorologist, U. S. Dept. of Ag.

Burlington, Wis., Nov. 20.—The second crop of barley was cut about the middle of November on the William C. Wilson Co. farm west of this city. The barley was not ripe, but it was nicely headed out and was cut to provide feed for the sheep and to prevent smothering out a growth of alfalfa.

Williamsfield, Ill., Nov. 25.—Corn crop is from 15% to 20% better than 1930. Quality about like 1930, but farmers not inclined to sell at present prices. Oats yield about the same as 1930, but quality much poorer and not much moving at the present time.—Williamsfield Farmers Co-op. Ass'n, Inc.

Wichita, Kan., Nov. 27.—In a number of Kansas counties grain dealers are bothered by the unusual quantity of goat grass in the wheat this year. According to R. D. Jarboe, in charge of the Federal grain inspection here, it is seldom that there is enough of the goat grass to cause any dockage, but this year there is more than usual. Summer fallowing or planting spring crops on wheat ground are the best ways to get rid of the pest.

Foreign Crops

The government monopoly of import and export of grain in Yugoslavia has failed to accomplish its purpose, the price pegging operations requiring more funds than are available.

The Czechoslovakian grain import committee has fixed the import quota at 6,000 cars of wheat and 5,000 cars of flour. For every four cars imported the importer must purchase one car of domestic wheat.

Rye production in the 23 countries now reporting totals 800,711,000 bus., about 82 per cent of the production in the same countries reporting last season, according to the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

France is said to have agreed to buy 15,000 carloads of wheat from Yugoslavia during the next 12 months at the market price and to return the import duties to the Yugoslavian government. In return imports of

French wine will be permitted by Yugoslavia.

Preliminary figures indicate an exportable surplus of 95,000,000 bus. of Argentine flaxseed. We are of the opinion that Europe will be a large buyer. Further to confirm our impression comes a cable today quoting linseed oil in Holland at 2c a pound for prompt and 2½c per pound for January-April. This is the lowest price on record for linseed oil and makes it unquestionably the cheapest fat in Europe.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Bean Crop Report

The bean crop is estimated at 20,369,000 bus. on the basis of Nov. 1 preliminary acreage and yield returns. This is an increase of 410,000 bus. over the October forecast. This year's crop now appears to be smaller than that of last year by about one and three quarter million bushels, but larger than the 5-year average crop by almost two million bushels. Partial adjustments in the estimates for 1930 and 1931 have been made for Michigan and Idaho on the basis of the 1929 Census returns, which indicate that the estimates in that year were about a half million bushels too high in Michigan and over a half million too low in Idaho.

The approximate production of beans by varieties in the United States for this year and last year respectively, is as follows, in bushels: eastern white pea beans, 6,466,000 and 4,431,000; western small whites, 766,000 and 929,000; Great Northerns, 3,246,000 and 3,444,000; large whites, 535,000 and 366,000; yellow eye, 247,000 and 156,000; standard limas, 1,600,000 and 1,902,000; baby limas, 980,000 and 1,150,000; pintos, 2,173,000 and 4,652,000; red kidneys, 945,000 and 552,000; red Mexican, 505,000 and 599,000; California pinks, 849,000 and 1,080,000; white kidney, 182,000 and 64,000; cranberry 184,000 and 200,000; and blackeyes, 690,000 and 1,440,000. This distribution assumes similar proportions to last year in Idaho and some minor states for which data by varieties are lacking.—U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Corn Movement Reversed This Year

Corn prices, production and movement are all upside down this year, as the trade in Iowa, South Dakota, Minnesota and Wisconsin know too well, and the fertile northwestern quarter of Iowa, long an outstanding corn raising section, is profiting handsomely because of the shortage in the adjoining states.

While the Minneapolis market has been from a nickel to a dime higher than the Chicago market, and the Cedar Rapids market has been from five to fifteen cents above Chicago, still the South Dakota market tops them all, and Northwestern Iowa elevators report a growing demand, most of it from truckers who haul in livestock and haul back corn.

It would seem that in face of the present situation some interests would request the railroads to extend the emergency rail rate (66%) now existing from points in Iowa to South Dakota and Minnesota points to include corn shipments originating in Illinois, Missouri, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Kansas and Nebraska, etc.

A glance at Nat C. Murray's comprehensive survey of the national corn situation gives rise to much concern out of which we hope there will spring a solution profitable to all interests. The following is quoted from Mr. Murray's report:

Interior Corn Prices: An unusual price situation exists in the interior corn markets of the corn belt. Usually local prices are lowest in the western part of the corn belt, South Dakota and Nebraska, the price increasing as one goes eastward. This year it is reversed, local prices being lowest in the eastern part of the corn belt and increasing westward. Chicago draws most of its corn from Illinois and Iowa. This year corn is moving west from Iowa points which usually ship eastward. The following prices for this year are averages of several hundred local stations, cents per bushel:

	Recent Prices	Year Ago	2 Years Ago
Ohio-Indiana	31	64	76
Illinois-Iowa	36	60	71
Nebraska-South Dakota...	38	50	66

Quality of New Corn Arriving

General Field Headquarters of the Federal Grain Supervision at Chicago on Dec. 7 received replies to a questionnaire on the quality of the new corn crop as determined by inspectors grading current arrivals at the various markets. Excerpts from several follow:

PEORIA.—The new crop is high in test weight, very low in moisture for this time of year, but carries much above the average damage.—R. B. Woolsey.

TOLEDO.—This is perhaps the best corn crop this state has produced in fifteen years. There have been no degrading factors outside of moisture and the crop could generally be called perfect.—H. F. Prue.

CINCINNATI.—1931 crop figures show a higher average test weight per bushel, and a lower moisture and total damage content than was shown on average receipts in Cincinnati during the same period last year.—L. F. Butler.

CHICAGO.—There have been twice as many cars grading No. 1, 2 and 3 this November than there were in November, 1930. Also, there have been over twice as many grading No. 3 this November than there were a year ago for the same period.—C. L. Cannon.

OMAHA.—While the 1931 corn crop of Nebraska so far carries less moisture than the average normal crop for this time of the year, it contains slightly more damaged corn than for the past two years. Tests for November show:

Year	Av. Moisture	Test Wt.	Damage
1929	19.9		
1930	19.5	55.4	2.2
1931	16.8	55.1	3.8

—G. F. Binderim.

BUFFALO.—About 1% of the cars inspected during the month of November graded down on account of either a musty or heating condition. This was indeed gratifying, owing to the fact that the atmospheric temperatures were considerably above normal here and also in adjacent territory.—P. D. Connors.

NASHVILLE.—The movement of new corn began unusually early this year, the first local car reaching this market on September 30. Compared with previous crops, this season's corn has averaged very high in test weight, and unusually low in moisture and total damage.—H. A. Harlow.

ST. LOUIS.—We have been receiving a considerable volume of corn from Southeast Missouri which is very low in moisture and damaged and high in test weight. The quality of the corn from other sections of Missouri and from Illinois seems to be well above the average for the last several years.—Chas. B. Barron.

SIoux CITY.—Lack of moisture during the maturing and picking season had a tendency to make harvesting conditions ideal and also caused the corn to be marketed early. Practically no corn is being stored, due to the fact of a drouth area in the Dakotas, Montana, Wyoming and Nebraska, and the receipts of the Sioux City market are being reconsigned to those parts.—Robert H. Martin.

KANSAS CITY.—Corn receipts have been very light in the Kansas City market so far this year. During the month of November, only 484 cars were inspected here as compared with 1118 for the same period last year. However, quality is better than a year ago, 95.2% grading No. 3 or better as compared to 38.7% last year.

	Test Wt.	Moisture	Total Damaged
Maximum	57.5	17.4	5.0
Minimum	53.6	11.5	2.5
Average	56.08	14.7	3.2

—M. Schuler.

BRYAN, OHIO.—Due to the dry period at cutting time, lasting most all the way thru to harvesting, the corn cured in a way that is seldom seen. I found samples of corn in the field early in September, that on selection, would test as low as 15.0% moisture and a test weight of 59.8 lbs. In my laboratory work, this season, I find that the greater per cent of cars arriving here, will grade three yellow, with an occasional car number four. Test weights run very high, with an average close to 56.0 lbs.—R. M. McNamee.

CAIRO.—The receipts of corn in this market consists of ear corn delivered by trucks from Southern Illinois and Southeast Missouri by the grower and is shelled by purchaser, then shipped out in carload lots and owing to the low moisture content is not being kiln-dried. The 1931 corn crop in this market is of better quality than has been grown in a number of years and harvesting began several weeks earlier than previous years and before any frost. Harvesting in Southeast Missouri is about 65% completed and in Southern Illinois probably 50% completed.—E. J. Aldred.

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Cherokee, Ia., Nov. 27.—Most of the grain we buy this year is sold out to other farmer feeders. We are paying Chicago prices for corn.—Mathews Grain Co.

Iowa Falls, Ia., Nov. 30.—Very little doing in grain in this territory. Oats and corn all being fed up, and farmers will have to ship in both corn and oats.—J. R. Murrel, Sr.

Sidney, O., Nov. 28.—Supplies of wheat and oats are being held firmly by farmers and country elevators, who are not disposed to sell at present prices. Corn is about all in the farmers' cribs. There was a fair movement at around 50c per hundred, but offerings will be very light now at the present price, which is 40c per hundred.—E. T. Custerborden & Co., by J. C. Custerborden.

Des Moines, Ia., Dec. 4.—It would appear that the plan of holding corn is going to continue well thru the winter, as everything seems to encourage the farmer to hold corn. Just what the result will be no one knows, but in the past corn being held usually disappears and never moves. There is plenty of corn in some sections, but there is such a variation even in the same county that it is rather hard to determine the general condition of the entire state. There is some corn going into cribs, being sealed and held with prospect of higher prices. However, banks seem to be taking care of the majority of these loans at this time.—D. O. Milligan, sec'y Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Rye Movement in November

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during November, compared with November, 1930, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1931	1930	1931	1930
Baltimore		11,659		
Chicago	38,000	620,000	45,000	542,000
Cincinnati		18,200		19,600
Denver	3,000		3,000	
Duluth	263,302	213,102	213,098	6,500
Ft. William	225,771	662,034	1,807,560	944,526
Indianapolis				18,000
Kansas City	12,000	28,500	10,500	12,000
Louisville	24,000	22,000	20,000	20,000
Milwaukee	10,500	11,200	7,625	19,825
Minneapolis	391,230	405,940	223,220	308,840
New York	11,900		17,000	
Omaha	7,000	40,600	7,000	77,000
Peoria		298,600		2,800
Philadelphia	6,527	1,199		
Portland, Ore.		1,450		
St. Joseph		18,000		4,500
Superior	209,734	101,606	17,234	66,327
Toledo	9,600	2,400	3,105	400

Barley Movement in November

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during November, compared with November, 1930, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1931	1930	1931	1930
Baltimore		4,548		
Chicago	272,000	603,000	116,000	113,000
Cincinnati		4,800		16,000
Denver	89,600	30,400	35,200	8,000
Duluth	86,722	797,501	268,588	1,585,969
Ft. William	482,726	360,090	3,054,593	3,393,633
Houston		8,000		
Hutchinson	9,600	38,400		
Indianapolis		3,000		6,000
Kansas City	14,000	260,800	78,400	232,000
Louisville	6,000			
Milwaukee	567,255	818,960	209,250	237,150
Minneapolis	1,158,690	1,141,940	613,900	1,232,440
New Orleans			49,000	
New York		93,500		91,000
Omaha	3,200	102,400	24,000	121,600
Peoria	54,600	169,800	29,400	65,800
Philadelphia	6,481			
Portland, Ore.	21,250	22,500	42	
St. Joseph	10,500	29,750		29,750
San Francisco		1,005,791		
Superior	572,950	540,262	141,500	813,908
Toledo	6,000		1,405	
Wichita	3,900	37,700		16,900

Cotton may have a new competitor in the markets from a plant developed in Germany as a cross between the yucca and hardier plants, that can be grown in Germany. The fiber is well adapted to weaving, and is 50 per cent cheaper than cloth woven from cotton. More trouble may be expected by the Federal Farm Board in disposing of its price-stabilized cotton. The price boosters are driving the consumers to develop and use substitutes. Consumers resent being held up.

Oats Movement in November

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during November, compared with November, 1930, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1931	1930	1931	1930
Baltimore		41,678		
Chicago	1,370,000	1,542,000	1,794,000	1,319,000
Cincinnati		190,000		292,000
Denver	42,000	28,000	10,000	24,000
Duluth	165,331	1,179,191	71,000	1,780,458
Pt. William	3,862,159	1,723,259	3,747,908	2,580,175
Houston	64,000	54,000		
Indianapolis		368,000		828,000
Kansas City	234,000	248,000	66,000	158,000
Louisville	114,000	176,000	170,000	326,000
Milwaukee	79,035	189,205	148,000	1,016,800
Minneapolis	459,600	737,590	261,390	1,157,840
New Orleans	118,732	53,970	88,907	12,155
New York	299,500			
Omaha	44,000	196,000	124,000	370,000
Peoria	149,400	266,400	207,000	243,000
Philadelphia	51,082	50,295		
Portland, Ore.	76,000	55,100	23,198	21,878
St. Joseph	260,000	92,000	42,000	26,000
San Francisco		26,150		
Superior	129,447	331,620	200,812	557,656
Toledo	730,120	417,385	338,995	71,535
Wichita	4,500	4,500		3,000

Corn Movement in November

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during November, compared with November, 1930, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1931	1930	1931	1930
Baltimore		126,722		
Chicago	5,328,000	5,655,000	2,606,000	2,432,000
Cincinnati		486,000		294,000
Denver	1,219,500	769,500	369,000	229,500
Duluth	7,473	515,198	4,214	291,000
Ft. William	49,906	14,953	15,843	.....
Houston	70,500	75,000	.....	.....
Hutchinson	1,500	58,500	.....	.....
Indianapolis		2,398,500		1,440,000
Kansas City	729,000	1,725,000	129,000	774,000
Louisville	324,000	438,000	153,000	393,000
Milwaukee	358,905	685,240	248,875	292,375
Minneapolis	433,330	1,285,790	241,070	588,240
New Orleans	61,500	68,968	10,630	49,500
New York	115,464			
Omaha	210,000	1,201,200	156,800	1,061,200
Peoria	679,150	824,300	501,850	466,950
Philadelphia	31,594	9,092	.....	.....
Portland, Ore.	96,000	116,400		125
St. Joseph	289,500	468,000	148,500	477,000
San Francisco		64,785		
Superior	11,789	484,554	3,454	471,000
Toledo	148,750	117,500	13,080	14,345
Wichita	13,000	48,100		26,000

Wheat Movement in November

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during November, compared with November, 1930, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1931	1930	1931	1930
Baltimore ..	.....	170,875	.....	282,375
Chicago	2,490,000	1,122,000	5,924,000	1,259,000
Cincinnati ..	.....	116,800	.....	268,800
Denver	345,800	291,200	140,000	16,800
Duluth	2,926,405	6,838,989	7,949,845	12,460,368
Ft. William.	30,075,080	14,615,506	30,739,853	29,240,858
Galveston ..	.....	.....	1,527,910	399,665
Houston	358,400	9,800	684,633	88,853
Hutchinson ..	221,480	1,373,400	.....	.....
Indianapolis..	.....	90,000	.....	447,000
Kans. City ..	5,868,800	3,772,800	4,047,090	2,613,550
Louisville ..	330,000	288,000	57,000	50,000
Milwaukee ..	2,017,560	597,520	2,326,733	452,700
Minneapolis ..	5,192,870	6,531,150	2,315,740	3,053,830
New Orleans ..	822,878	608,959	965,078	264,058
New York ..	9,113,381	.....	3,898,000	.....
Omaha	1,630,400	1,313,600	1,877,400	2,181,200
Peoria	234,800	91,600	264,000	60,000
Philadelphia..	100,682	1,998	300,000	176,000
Portland, Ore.	2,292,450	2,111,200	2,407,630	2,084,827
St. Joseph...	478,400	655,500	544,000	342,000
San Fran.....	.....	272,300	.....	.....
Superior	2,071,319	4,685,216	5,625,661	8,776,913
Texas City ..	345,254	.....	.....	.....
Toledo	1,260,615	610,995	471,730	249,705
Wichita	1,375,500	702,000	2,304,000	864,000

Corn and Oats Disappearance

Estimates of farm disappearance of corn and oats to Dec. 1, by consumption and marketing, in important states, are given below, per cent of crop.

	Corn		Oats			Corn		Oats	
	'31	Av.	'31	Av.		'31	Av.	'31	Av.
N. Y.	8	10	32	32	Md.	17	18	..	..
Pa.	14	17	30	30	Va.	13	15	50	48
Ohio	15	18	50	50	N. C.	15	18	70	70
Ind.	19	20	56	53	S. C.	17	16	65	75
Ill.	13	16	45	47	Ga.	21	20	75	75
Mich.	18	19	33	33	Ky.	21	21	60	60
Wis.	25	20	35	35	Tenn.	14	16	63	65
Minn.	30	22	38	35	Ala.	12	18	..	..
Iowa	17	15	48	41	Miss.	12	18	..	..
Mo.	17	19	46	48	Ark.	12	13	..	..
N. D.	38	35	45	35	Mont.	..	..	50	40
S. D.	55	25	70	36	Colo.	25	17	60	40
Neb.	16	14	45	44	Ida.	..	..	60	50
Kan.	16	16	48	48	Wash.	..	..	61	48
Okla.	25	28	51	55	Ore.	..	..	45	50
Tex.	28	34	55	62					

For the entire United States this year, last year and average respectively, corn 18.3%, 21.6%, 18.3%; oats 46.4%, 44.3%, 43.1%.

Wheat Feeding to Live Stock: Present estimates of amount of wheat feeding to live stock are somewhat less than estimates made a month ago, but more than estimates made a year ago when disappearance attributed to feeding was 120 to 125 million bushels. Our present opinion is that disappearance by feeding this year will be about 150 million bushels. In normal years the amount is about 40 million bushels.

Present estimates for leading states are as follows, per cent of production and bushels (000 omitted):

	Bus.	%.	Bus.		
Pa.	33	8,098	Okla.	15	10,445
Ohio	19	9,880	Tex.	13	7,634
Ind.	18	7,768	Va.	20	2,574
Ill.	13	5,995	Mont.	30	4,847
Mich.	20	3,666	Ida.	18	3,995
Minn.	14	2,285	Colo.	18	3,002
Mo.	25	6,852	Wash.	13	5,962
N. D.	10	3,569	Ore.	15	2,492
S. D.	20	3,069	Calif.	60	3,280
Neb.	19	11,379	Others	18	11,082
Kan.	15	33,546	U. S.	17.1	151,426

—Nat C. Murray, statistician Clement, Curtis
& Co.

Farm Prices for Grain: The averages of local prices of corn, oats and wheat in the last week of November this year as reported to us, and the averages on Dec. 1, 1930 and 1929, as reported to the government, are shown below, cents per bushel:

	Corn		Oats		Wheat	
	'31	'30 '29	'31	'30 '29	'31	'30 '29
N. Y.	56	90 103	36	44 58	71	79 124
Pa.	49	95 100	30	48 57	62	80 121
Ohio	33	67 78	22	35 45	50	76 116
Ind.	30	61 74	20	30 40	47	71 112
Ill.	32	62 72	21	29 40	48	69 111
Mich.	40	77 89	23	34 48	50	73 113
Wis.	45	72 83	26	33 44	61	73 110
Minn.	40	53 65	22	25 37	60	57 105
Iowa	39	58 70	21	28 39	47	65 106
Mo.	35	75 86	20	39 47	49	74 113
N. D.	35	53 68	19	20 32	57	51 98
S. D.	43	47 62	24	21 34	57	46 93
Neb.	37	51 69	22	28 38	42	53 99
Kan.	36	59 74	22	35 46	43	56 100
Okla.	34	65 79	18	38 48	44	59 99
Tex.	32	73 85	20	42 51	49	70 105
Md.	39	93 88	26	47 59	55	77 118
Va.	48	105 100	37	60 67	66	97 125
N. C.	45	93 100	35	68 75	79	109 141
S. C.	50	90 99	35	74 80	80	131 150
Ga.	48	86 88	40	74 80	90	135 155
Ala.	40	96 98	30	64 76	..	.. ..
Miss.	40	98 93	35	68 76	..	.. ..
Ky.	34	92 91	28	53 59	55	91 126
Tenn.	38	93 92	30	53 62	67	100 132
Mont.	45	66 84	34	31 51	63	48 95
Ida.	48	70 94	35	32 48	50	52 95
Colo.	42	62 75	25	36 48	47	53 93
Wash. ....	..	.. ..	33	36 59	55	56 107
Ore.	34	35 56	57	58 111
Calif.	43	61 ..	85	85 120

U. S.	37.3	66.3	78.1	22.6	32.4	43.5	49.3	60.8	104.2
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It may be observed that wheat in spring wheat states averages higher than last year; also that corn in the western part of the corn belt averages higher than in the eastern part of the corn belt.

Were government a private business there would already have been a lot of lopping off. Plenty of superfluous activities could be found were there a mind to find them. We once got along with a great deal less government and could again.—*The Corn Belt Dailies*.

Transformed An Old Elevator into a Headhouse for Storage Tanks

Minor changes in the old concrete elevator of the Kansas Terminal Elevator at Topeka, Kan., changed it into a head house for a series of 12 tanks, 12 outerspace bins and 5 interspace bins that were built for the Kansas Elevator Co., subsidiary to the C. E. Robinson Elevator Co. Resetting the two hopper scales to make room for one end of a conveyor belt and installation of a booster leg permitted running the tanks of the storage unit about 30 ft. higher than would have been otherwise possible, and at the same time kept all of the storage space in the original elevator available.

STORAGE TANKS: The addition of 12 tanks, all except one of which are 25 ft. 10 in. diameter and 104 ft. from the slab to the top, with five outerspace bins on each side, two end pocket bins and five interstice bins, has capacity for approximately 600,000 bus. of wheat. The new tanks occupy a space 187 ft. long by 49 ft. 9 in. wide. Five inches of slab around the tanks at the ground line provide drainage. The roof slab extends 4 inches over the outside walls of the tanks. Each of the tanks is vented thru a 30 in. galvanized iron ventilator; each of the inter and outer space bins are vented thru a 20 in. ventilator of the same material.

The conveyor gallery over the tanks is 18½ ft. wide by 9½ ft. high, with double thicknesses of concrete at the corners, ends and several points along the side for extra strength. Thru this runs a 30 in., 5 ply, rubber-covered conveyor belt on a conveyor frame fitted with a self-propelling double tripper. Schafer roller bearings are used at each end of the conveyor. The conveyor belt is driven by a 20 h.p. G. E. enclosed motor, transmitting its power thru a series of V buckets, direct from motor to drive shaft.

The conveyor tunnel under the tanks is 8¾ ft. wide and 7 ft. high. Its conveying equipment, belt, frame, motor and drive is the same as in the gallery.

The end of the addition is set 4 ft. from the nearest wall of the old elevator, and the conveyor tunnel and gallery is extended to meet the short tunnel and gallery in the old elevator, with a free joint between to allow

for differences in contraction and expansion of the old and new concrete. The joint is protected with a trough of galvanized iron.

The tunnel of the old house admits the discharge end of the new lower conveyor belt. A short gallery was built out over the east tank roof of the old house to meet the gallery of the addition. The tank roof of the old house is level with the tank roof of the addition.

HEADHOUSE: The old plant, which had capacity for approximately 100,000 bus. in six tanks about 19 ft. in diameter and 104 ft. high, and their inter and outer space bins occupied ground space a little over 60 ft. square. It was set between the tracks of the Rock Island and Santa Fe on one side and the Union Pacific on the other, with unloading pits, legs, and loading spouts to switch tracks on both track sides of the house. Surmounting it is a cupola the width of the house and 50 ft. high, in which are two garner bins and two hopper scales of carload capacity. In the working house are receiving legs, two cleaner legs, a drier, an Eureka Clipper, an Eureka Cleaner, a motor operated cage elevator and a car puller.

Since the two scales were set close together under the garner bins, and were directly over the tanks of the old house, means had to be found for re-elevating to get the grain from the scales to the conveyor belt over the tank addition.

This was accomplished by moving the scale hoppers farther apart so as to allow room for the receiving end of the conveyor belt, and by installing a short booster leg that runs from just below the distributor floor beneath the scales, to just below the garner bins over the scales. This leg is a little over 40 ft. long. Its steel casing incloses a 26 in. cup belt carrying two staggered rows of 12x8 in. V cups. It is driven by a 15 h.p. G. E. enclosed motor, transmitting its power thru an improved head drive.

Telescopic spouts from the two scale hoppers convey grain into overhead bins of the work house, into the boot of the booster leg, or into either of the two loading spouts.

The only other changes made immediately necessary in the old house was placing a receiving hopper at the end of the lower conveyor belt, with a valve for diverting grain to the chosen lofting leg. The car puller was reset to allow room for this hopper.

At the same time a new dust collector was put in to serve the clipper and the cleaner on the work floor and a dust collector on the scale floor. The boiler for the old drier was also removed, the insurance companies refusing to protect the hazard created by a boiler and drier in use within the elevator. The drier set on the work floor, has been preserved for use as a cooler, and a blower.

A. C. Johnson, superintendent of the Kansas Terminal Elevator, has devised a set of drawers in the office, each of which is numbered to correspond with a bin number in the elevator. In these small drawers is kept type samples of the contents of each bin.

The Kansas Elevator Co., operator of the 700,000 bu. Kansas Terminal Elevator, is a subsidiary of the C. E. Robinson Elevator Co. of Salina. Its officers are H. L. Robinson, pres.; J. S. Hart, vice-pres.; and R. H. Sturtevant, sec'y-treas. M. L. Gear, for many years associated with C. E. Robinson Elevator Co.'s Salina office, a recognized expert in handling wheat, is manager, and in spite of the short time the elevator has been in operation, has already demonstrated his ability to organize and profitably operate the plant.

The remodeled plant is illustrated on front outside cover page.

Iowa Dealers Hold More District Meetings

By ARTHUR G. TORKELSON

The Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n in continuing its progressive policy of building a stronger and more helpful organization, is holding local meetings of its membership and others of the trade throughout Iowa. Only in these district meetings can local problems be effectively threshed out.

Several dozen grain and feed men attended the Webster City meeting on Dec. 1 and enjoyed the splendid banquet served by the ladies of the Eastern Star in the Masonic Temple. These sumptuous repasts are observed to have a very definite relationship on the tenor of the meetings which follow, the only drawback being that if these feasts are too delectable some of the boys are inclined to snore rather loudly.

The five course banquet in this case was followed by a short meeting wherein the prices of new corn were discussed and cussed,—and every one felt better after same was off his chest.

The Farm Board was brought up but no champions of its cause were found, the general opinion being that the less government in business then the better the business.

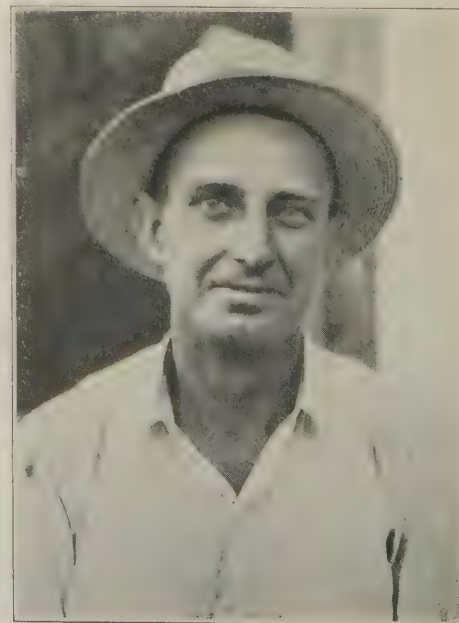
Dave O. Milligan, Des Moines, Sec'y, acted as chairman. A lot of credit is due Harry Wynn, H. Cramer and John Brown, Sr., for their work in promoting the meeting. Another meeting was decided upon in January, and everyone present vowed to bring another grain man along.

Those in attendance included Edw. Olson, Highview; Gerhard Larson, Eagle Grove; Art Kalsiem, Jewell; Sam Carlson, Lehigh; Bert Sniffin and M. Arnold, Kamrar; C. E. Beall, Williams; John Berogan, Polk City; John Brown, Jr., Duncombe; John Brown, Sr., Harry Wynn, H. W. Cramer, Webster City; Ed. Ceperley, Brushy; Charles and Leon Douglass, E. W. Bailey & Co., Cedar Rapids; D. O. Milligan, M. Bond and J. Westerfield, Des Moines; Arthur G. Torkelson and L. H. Burleson, Lamson Bros. & Co.; Chet Bulpitt, R. C. Pierce and Fred Davis of Fort Dodge.

Pineapple pulp is used in the Hawaiian Islands for animal feed. Late developments makes the product more palatable by adding about 20% molasses. Some quantities of the product are distributed among feeders on the Pacific Coast.



M. L. Gear, Mgr., Kansas Elevator Co., Topeka, Kans.



A. C. Johnson, Supt., Kansas Elvtr. Co., Topeka, Kans.

Senate Inquiry Into Farm Board Operations

The Senate Com'ite on Agriculture and Forestry held hearings Nov. 24 to 28 on the activities of the Federal Farm Board. After the hearings Chairman McNary said the entire matter would be placed before the committee later; and Senator Norris said he would advocate a detailed investigation. Senator McNary said the inquiry had brought out some errors in administration.

The Grain Stabilization Corporation

GEO. S. MILNOR, pres. and gen. mgr. of the Grain Stabilization Corporation, testified the Corporation, controlled by the Federal Farm Board, sold 2,675,000 bus. of wheat Nov. 21, 1930, and 3,375,000 the next day in the face of rising prices because it felt that a too rapid rise in prices, and the collapse that would follow, would make it much more difficult for the corporation to hold the price level above 81 cents a bushel, which it had adopted as a minimum.

The Corporation since July 1 has bought 37,832,000 bus. of cash and futures wheat, mostly futures, to offset sales of cash wheat in excess of the quota of 5,000,000 bus. a month fixed in its announcement of its sales policy.

He submitted a list of the names and salaries of employees of the Farmers National and of the Grain Stabilization Corporations. The latter has 179 employees, mostly in Chicago, he said. The highest salaried man on this company's roll is A. T. Sawyers, the controller, who receives \$650 a month, he testified.

Mr. Milnor said his first salary as pres. and general manager of the Stabilization Corporation was \$36,000 a year. Later he became vice president and general manager also of the Farmers National and was given a combined salary of \$50,000.

C. E. Huff is president of the Farmers National and receives \$15,000 a year. J. M. Chilton, vice president in charge of merchandising, receives \$32,500; W. L. Beam, treasurer, receives \$30,000, and the Pacific Coast manager for the corporation receives \$25,000, he said. The corporation has about 54 employees, he added.

R. L. Burrell, controller of the corporation, receives \$833 a month, to the best of his memory, Mr. Milnor said.

In the first 60 days of the crop movement, in July and August, the corporation bought about 1,000,000 bus. of grain a day. On Oct. 31, the corporation held 12,184,000 bus. of wheat, besides 179,000 bus. of durum; 1,079,000 bus. of oats, 742,000 bus. of corn; 908,000 bus. of barley, and a small amount of rye, he said. It engages in futures trade only in hedging.

The corporation bought 8,065,000 bus. Nov. 13 and 700,000 Nov. 19, and it sold 940,000 Nov. 20; 2,675,000 Nov. 21; and 3,375,000 Nov. 22.

When prices went up rapidly after the heavy purchases, it was feared that a subsequent collapse would force the corporation to buy very heavily to hold the 81-cent price. It therefore sold to avoid greater difficulty later.

The corporation never has sold wheat short.

Referring to computations of paper losses on grain stabilization. Mr. Milnor pointed out that the price of grain sold to China is as of the day of shipment and 13,184,000 bus. has not yet been shipped. In the exchange of wheat for coffee with Brazil, an arbitrary value had to be fixed on the wheat in computing paper losses, since the sale price of the coffee will determine the gain or loss, he explained. He said his estimate of the paper loss is \$110,000,000, but added that no one can yet say what the actual loss, if any, will be.

Except the wheat sold to China and Brazil, sales since July 1 have been at an average price of 64.7 cents a bushel up to Nov. 1. Since July 1, 47,500,000 bus. have been sold to foreign governments and 19,980,384 bus. to others, he said.

During the recent wheat advance, the Grain Stabilization Corporation bought slightly more than 9,000,000 bus. of futures. The Stabilization Corporation has not sold its entire November quota of 5,000,000 bus. in view of declining prices, he said.

Grain Exchanges Facilitate Marketing.—Questioned as to the value of grain exchanges to the producer, Mr. Milnor said they have aided in facilitating marketing. If virtually all grain were handled cooperatively, he said, the exchanges would not be

necessary. He commended the regulation adopted by the Chicago Board of Trade prohibiting foreign governments from selling short in the United States. He also favored extension of the regulation to foreign individuals. He opposed a definite limit on day-to-day sales by individuals on the market.

Farmers National Grain Corporation

The authorized capitalization of the Farmers National is \$100,000,000, of which \$682,700 has been paid in. On Oct. 31 the Farmers National owed the Federal Farm Board \$16,185,000, and \$2,194,000 to banks. It had started with a paid in capital of \$76,503; out of dividends to member cooperatives \$332,052 more stock had been subscribed.

"Then your success is due largely to the money advanced by the farm board," said the blind Senator Gore. "That is what private concerns have to go up against."

The profits have been used in building up a reserve, and have yet to find their way back to the farmer, said Mr. Milnor.

About one-fifth of the profits of the Farmers National were from commissions on market dealings for the Stabilization Corporation.

The largest amount borrowed at any one time from the Farm Board by the Stabilization Corporation was \$260,245,000, and for the Farmers National the peak amount was about \$19,000,000.

The profits of the Farmers National to Oct. 31 have been \$2,418,300, Mr. Milnor stated. Its gross brokerage charges for futures dealing for the Grain Stabilization Corporation were about \$417,000.

The bushels of grain held on Oct. 31 by the Farmers National were: Wheat, 12,184,047; durum wheat, 179,832; corn, 742,425; oats, 1,079,606; barley, 908,482; rye, 83,699.

Operations in Cotton

CARL WILLIAMS, member of the Board

representing cotton growers, testified on the operations in cotton. The cotton Corporation took over nearly 1,300,000 bales at 16.38 cents a pound. These holdings have been maintained, and it was announced no sales would be made until July 31, 1932.

The Corporation later bought 78,300 bales. Adding carrying charges, the cotton has cost the Corporation about 18 cents a pound, and the price now is roughly 11 cents below that figure.

That the 95 officials and employees of the Cotton Cooperative Association and Stabilization Corporation drew a monthly pay roll of \$70,000, while the average income of the south's 2,000,000 cotton farmers is \$300 a year.

The general manager of the American Cotton Cooperative Association, E. F. Creekmore, receives a maximum salary of \$75,000 a year, of which \$25,000 is a flat salary, besides which he receives 5 cents a bale on cotton handled up to 1,000,000 bales.

MR. CREEKMORE told how the cotton held by the cooperatives was worth \$50,000,000 less today than it was when the Farm Board made loans on it totaling 90 per cent of its value. Of that loss, he said, the Farm Board might have to stand \$40,000,000.

"Minus \$10,000,000," was the way Mr. Creekmore summed up the cotton farmers' benefit from the farm board. "If cotton doesn't go up it will be a heavy blow to cooperative marketing."

CARL WILLIAMS placed in the record statistics showing that the American Cotton Cooperative Association and the Cotton Stabilization Corporation had borrowed as of Nov. 24 a total of \$193,872,000, of which about \$170,000,000 came from the Farm Board and the remainder from banks.

Cotton Shippers Condemn Board

J. W. GARROW, of Houston, Tex., representing the American Cotton Shippers Ass'n, declared that his organization provided for marketing 1,900,000 of the 2,100,000 bales produced.

Mr. Garrow explained that no cooperative had cut expenses lower than the spread upon which cotton merchants operate, and that his organization objected to "injury

[Continued on page 650]

"Whoa! Whoa!! Where You Going?"



The Wheat Grower Can Not Hope to Go Ahead Until the Incompetent Driver is Discharged and the Depressing Surplus Is Unloaded.—With Apologies to N. Y. City Telegram

of the cotton merchants and mills" by Farm Board operations, entailing increased burdens on taxpayers. He declared that investors in and holders of cotton have been discouraged by the large holdings of the Board, adding that Government interference had curtailed exports.

Cooperatives have in many respects been the unwilling agents of the Board, he declared, and their officials had "great misgivings" when the offer to lend them 16 cents a pound on cotton was made. He calculated the Board's loss on stabilization cotton at \$70,000,000 to \$80,000,000 on the basis of present prices, besides \$40,000,000 more on cotton held by cooperatives.

"The taking over of cooperatives' cotton by the Cotton Stabilization Corporation was a means of transferring the cooperatives' loss to the Federal Treasury, Mr. Garrow said in urging the elimination of the stabilization provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Act and a lower tariff on products used by the farmer.

Mr. Garrow charged that the Board had taken control of the cooperatives away from the farmers, contrary to the Agricultural Marketing Act.

Produce Trade Oppose Federal Financing

C. L. POOLE, president of the New York Mercantile Exchange, dealing in butter and eggs, said the exchange is "unalterably opposed" to the Agriculture Marketing Act. Provisions of the Constitution were overlooked in passing the "discriminatory" law, he declared.

Mr. Poole told how his exchange cared for a heavy surplus of butter and eggs by selling them at a loss at low prices, the farmer already having got his price. He said his organization is not opposed to co-operative marketing if it operates independently, but he opposes Federal financing of cooperatives.

Exchanges Eliminate Speculative Risk

SIEBEL C. HARRIS, vice president of the Chicago Board of Trade, defended short selling before the com'ite. He quoted from the reports of the Stamp Commission, that investigated short selling in Canada, which said in part that existing laws and rules of the department of agriculture, promulgated thereunder, provide fully against any abuses which might conceivably creep into the present system.

"The fundamental basis of the grain exchange system is a free and open market in which the risk of ownership or price fluctuations is shifted from those merchandising elements who wish to avoid it to those speculative elements who wish to assume it. Without the elimination of this merchandising risk the margin of profit could not be effectively reduced for the benefit of the producer and consumer alike.

"Anything which tends to curtail or eliminate the speculative market correspondingly interferes with the ability of the merchandiser to shift his risk. Basically, this system is a form of insurance against price risk in which the merchandiser is the insured and the speculator is the insurer. It is as sound in its fundamentals as the same principle of insurance applied to risks of loss by fire, theft, tornado and other insurable hazards."

Short selling, Mr. Harris maintained, is of economic value and to do away with it would upset the balance of the market and eventually destroy it. The present supervision exercised by the department of agriculture furnished adequate protection to the public, he declared.

Questioned on the recent sharp advance and subsequent decline in wheat prices, Mr. Harris said records of the Grain Futures Administration show there has been no excessive short selling. He denied that "gamblers" can influence prices materially, citing the price decline from about \$1.25 to 44 cents a bushel while the Grain Stabilization Corporation was buying some 200,000,000 to 300,000,000 bus. of wheat.

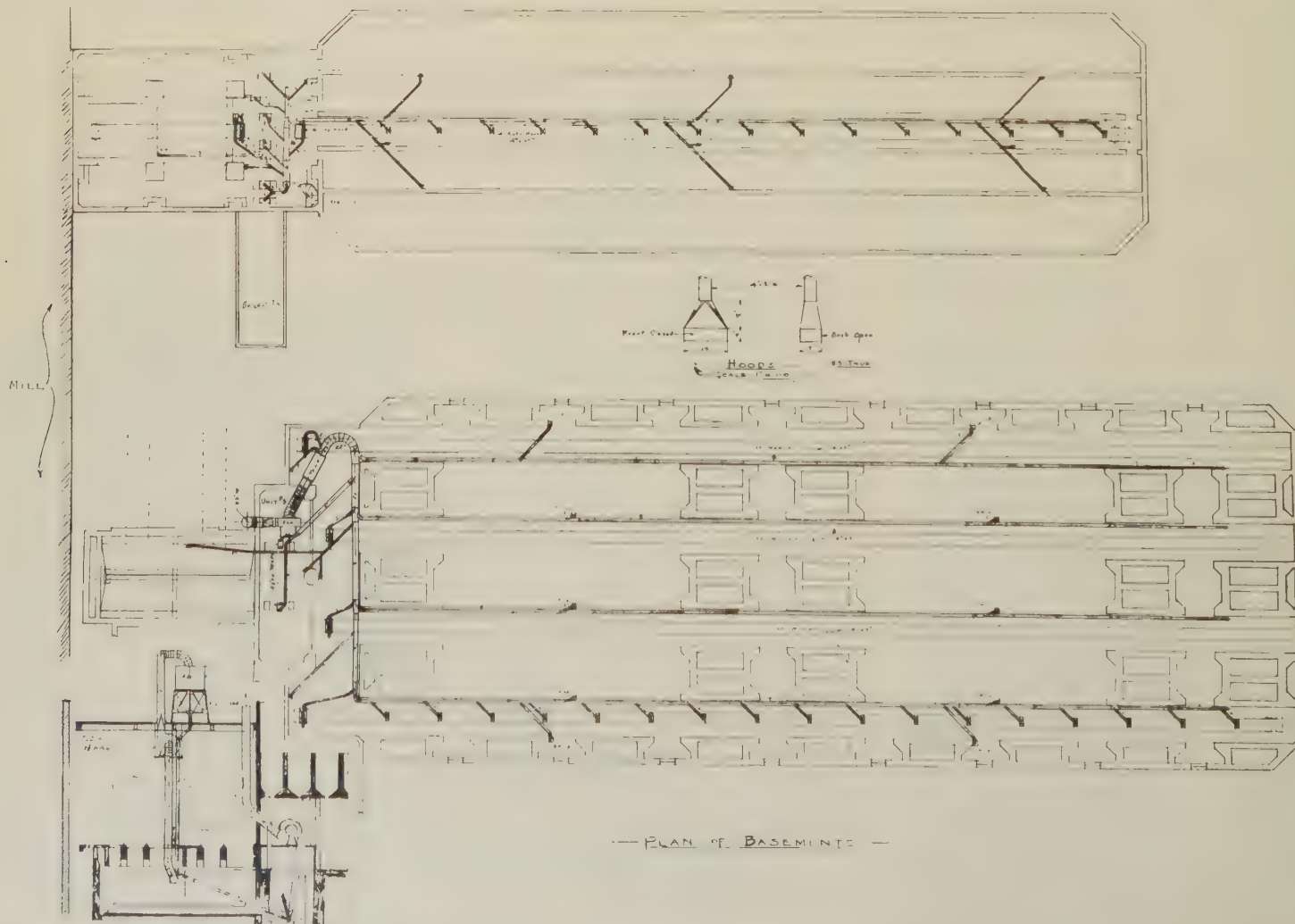
Feed Merchants Protect Federation Loan

F. M. McINTIRE, representing the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants, said he had protested a Farm Board loan to the Grange League Federation on the ground it is not a producer-owned-and-controlled organization. The Grange League Federation competes with his organization, he said. The loan, he declared violates the Agricultural Marketing Act, and he asked its withdrawal and the abolition of the Farm Board.

J. EARLE ROBERTS of Philadelphia, representing the National League of Commission Merchants, said the operations of the Farm Board threatens the distributors' business. He advocated repeal of the finance provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Act, amendment of the act to recognize distributors as an essential element of agriculture, and "liberalization" of the intermediate credit bank system and its lending power.

A bill to abolish the Federal Farm Board has been prepared by Rep. Carl Vinson of Georgia, who says "While the Department of Agriculture is teaching farmers how to make two blades of grass grow where one grew before the Farm Board is calling on them to curtail production. One side must be wrong, and I can not see any use in financing both."

THE BRITISH Government will shortly announce a quota of wheat imports to be allotted to Australia and Canada. Needless to say, it will not give preference to United States Farm Board wheat. In fact, United States wheat will be penalized by an import duty, for all of which American wheat growers have the Federal Farm Board and its price boosting tactics to thank. It never pays to try to hold up your best customers.



Dust Collecting System Installed in Elevator of Wichita Falls (Tex.) Mill & Elevator Co.
[See facing page.]

Efficient Dust Collection Ends Neighborhood Nuisance

After the Wichita Mill & Elevator Co. had placed in operation its additional 2,000-bu. elevator and head house at Wichita Falls, Tex., it was found that the larger and faster handling equipment increased the dust nuisance around the premises, which are located in a residential district.

Desiring to remove all cause for complaint the owners called in The Day Company, specialists in dust collection, and their Mr. Osgood consulted with Manager Beavers and Mr. Catter, elevator superintendent. It was decided to install a system consisting of three fan units in the elevator proper and an additional unit for maintaining suction on the receiving sinks to correct the very dusty condition in track shed when unloading wheat.

In the old work house there was installed on the sacking floor a fan with 25-h.p. motor providing suction on the six elevator boots in this house and top and bottom suction hoods at the receiving belt discharge and the shipping belt discharge. This fan also provided suction for the automatic dust hoods to draw-off spouts in the basement tunnel and floor sweeps thruout the lower portion of the elevator. Two very dusty turnheads in this sacking floor were fitted with special suction hoods to prevent the dust from sifting down thru the lower part of the work-house.

The suction hoods on the belt loaders referred to have gates in the pipe arranged so that the hood is closed off except when grain is being drawn from that particular spout, but automatically opened by the opening of the gate in the draw-off spout. This automatic arrangement eliminates the pos-

sibility of the operator forgetting to close off the suction when closing the grain spout, and tends to limit to a minimum the power consumption.

A direct connected fan with 30-h.p. motor was installed on the work floor-of the new elevator there. It discharges to a dust separator supported on the work house wall of the old elevator and provides suction for the two elevator boots, the four shipping conveyor belts in basement and 17 automatic suction hoods at draw-off spout loaders on each of the four belts. In addition floor sweeps were provided thruout the basement and work floor of the new elevator.

In the storage gallery of the new elevator a third fan unit was located to provide suction for floor sweeps in the conveyor galleries and upper floors of work house of both houses, with suction connections at the stationary belt loaders on the three storage belts in new elevator gallery and the one storage belt in old house and to the cross belt connecting the two houses. Tailing hoods for picking up the carry-over from trippers were connected on the discharge ends of all belts, and three more turnheads were provided for on the two distributing floors. This upstairs fan unit was driven by a 30-h.p. motor and delivered to collector supported on the old work house wall for spouting direct to dust bin.

The cleaning machines in the old house were provided with new Day 2-chamber Dust Collectors located along with the fan collectors. All collectors were provided with spouts having 2-way connections to deliver the dust either to storage tanks for shipping in bulk or sacking or, as sometimes required,

to a screw conveyor for carrying the dust to the mill.

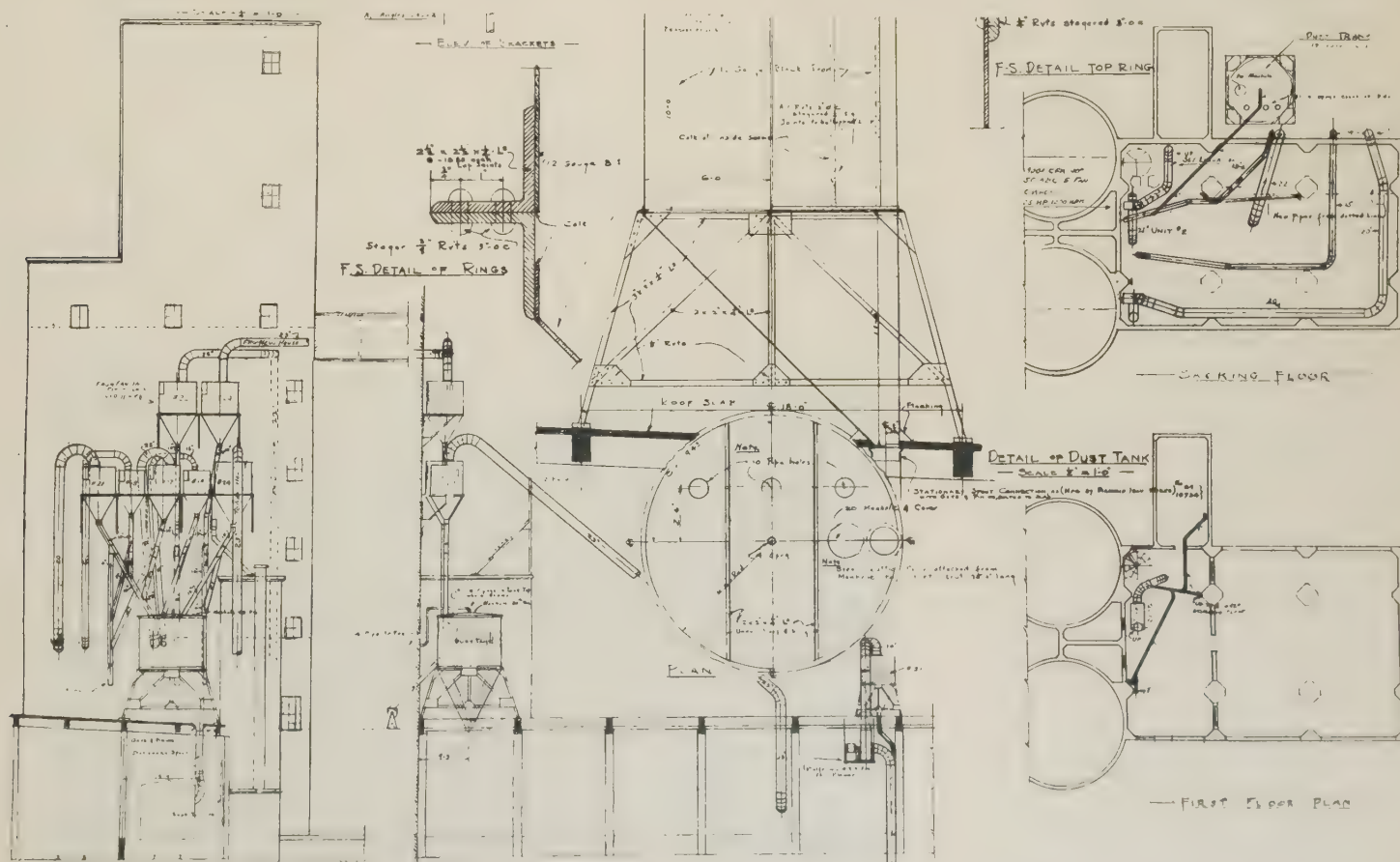
The fourth unit, consisting of a 7½-h.p. motor and 60-in. slow speed fan, was installed in the track shed to maintain a flow of air down thru the unloading gratings to prevent the back rush of dust laden air when a car was being unloaded. This condition had become a considerable nuisance, as the high winds that often prevail in this locality carried this dust into the elevator and mill offices as well as over the neighborhood. The dust separated by this system is spouted directly back to the track sinks so that any heavy matter carried up is dropped back directly upon the receiving belt.

The newly installed steel dust tank will contain a carload of dust, and is built with a cone having one side perpendicular, as being easier to empty than a tank with symmetrical cone. The tank can be emptied by spouting direct to a car in the track shed, or the dust can be sacked in the track shed below the dust tank.

The careful planning and execution of the work has been rewarded in having an elevator free from dust even when working at full capacity during the rush season. The basic principle was to have at every point where dust was thrown out from grain being transferred, a suction hood to entrain this dust in a sufficient flow of air to carry it away before it had a chance to spread thru the surrounding atmosphere. Neighbors have made no more complaints, and the men at work appreciate their clean surroundings.

There being no considerable amount of dust to settle the cleaning up in this elevator has become a minor matter, so that the house is maintained in practically dustless condition at all times, by one man, eliminating to a great extent the dust explosion hazard.

Power consumption is very light for a [Concluded on page 653]



Elevation Old Elevator—Sectional View Thru Track Shed—First Floor Plan Dust Collecting System in Wichita Falls Mill Elevator, Wichita Falls, Tex. [See facing page.]

Your Income Tax

By M. L. SEIDMAN of Seidman & Seidman

The income tax is front page news again and it is likely to remain so for some time to come. With the meeting of Congress, and with a mounting deficit, taxation is undoubtedly one of the outstanding issues requiring Congressional attention.

The deficit, estimated at something around \$1,500,000,000 for the Government's current fiscal year, is more than a theory or a possibility. It is actually here, and will have to be met in some way or another through taxation.

The primary reason for the deficit is, of course, the shrinkage of incomes. That's one of the most important by-products of the depression. For Uncle Sam that has meant a material shrinkage of revenue. What is more, the situation is aggravated by the net loss arrangement in the tax law.

While 1930 was a bad year for business and some incomes were shrunk, at least there were no losses to speak of to carry over from the previous year to wipe out taxable income. This year it's different. Not only is 1931 a year of much smaller income, but there are substantial losses to be carried forward from last year to wipe out, for tax purposes, the income which might otherwise be taxable. That is consolation to those who had losses last year, and it holds true for those who have them this year, if they have hopes for brighter days on their income account next year. It will simply mean that in certain cases, if there is any income next year, it will be free of tax because of this year's losses. That makes a real partnership with Uncle Sam. He not only shares profits, but, if you have a loss, he gives you a rain check for next year.

IN THE good old days, when losses were conspicuous by their absence and profits were as prevalent as long depression faces are today, no one was heard to complain very strenuously about the tax on capital gains. By capital gains is meant such gains as resulted from the sale of securities by individuals whose business is not trading in securities; also, such gains as resulted from the conversion of investments of one kind or another. Those who realized the profit paid the tax, and that's all there was to it.

TODAY the situation is reversed. Not only have previous profits been converted into losses, but a great deal of wealth has been wiped out by shrinking values. Naturally, those who have income subject to tax seek to take their capital losses at least to obtain the advantage of a tax saving, if for no other reason. It is not surprising, therefore, to hear a great deal of agitation, especially by those interested in tax collections, for the elimination of these losses from the tax return. True, most of them also advocate at the same time the elimination from tax of capital gains; but, how many today are much concerned about such gains? Those were taxed in 1929 and before. Now those very profits have been lost, and it would be regrettable indeed if taxpayers were now to be told that they cannot deduct such losses from their current income. What is more, it isn't likely that Congress will permit such an arrangement at this time, although it may eventually.

When all is said and done, the income tax is a mighty fair and reasonable tax and Congress has been very careful to eliminate every possible injustice both in the imposition of the tax and the administration of the tax law. It can be taken for granted, therefore, that no such radical change will be made at this time. With this in mind, it becomes very important that one's losses

this year be figured as carefully as were profits in the past; and, of course, for those who are still fortunate enough to have profits, there is still the consolation that tax rates have not yet been raised. The maximum rate is still 25 per cent, and the maximum rate is imposed only on incomes in excess of \$100,000. At least, that is the maximum rate now, before Uncle Sam has made any real attempt to make up that additional \$1,500,000,000. What it will be later, is anybody's guess. Certain it is that surtax rates will be increased, and it may well be that the increase will apply to 1931 income.

Here, therefore, are good enough reasons for us to pay close attention to the tax return this year. Between now and next March we are going to try to understand a little better what is required of us in that respect. This doesn't mean that we are going to get ourselves involved in the intricacies of income tax law. That's still a job for the expert. What we will concern ourselves with is "basic principles." These we will attempt to present in a simple, clear, informative way, as a guide in the preparation of the next income tax returns.

WE WILL BEGIN by finding out who it is that must file a return. That will let out a good many who would just as soon turn their attention to more interesting literature. But, those who have followed these articles in the past know that there can be a lot of human interest in the income tax, imposing as it does a tax on almost every human activity. Since we do not expect to cover everybody's specific problems in these tax articles, we are going to answer direct questions, and some of the answers will be published with the articles. These questions and answers you will find will add to the human interest of the subject.

Bear in mind to begin with that even if you have no net income or an actual loss, you are not necessarily let out from the filing of a tax return. That will therefore take in a good many who may have figured on at least that much consolation for their losses this year. In the next article, therefore, we will discuss "Who Must File Returns."

Kansas City, Kan.—Judge Pollock of the federal district court on Nov. 27 ruled against the 18 members of the Kansas Co-operative Wheat Marketing Ass'n in their application for a receiver, because no proof of bankruptcy had been submitted.

Preparing Grain Cars for Loading

By J. A. SCHMITZ, Board of Trade Weighmaster, Chicago

The tariffs of the grain handling railroads provide, among other things, that the shipper shall load and **secure** the lading in the car.

This brings up the old question—Where does the shipper's responsibility, in connection with the safe transportation of bulk grain, commence and end?

When a car is "set in" by the railroad company for grain loading, the shipper has the right to assume that the car is in a suitable condition for the safe transportation of grain. However, such is not always the case. The tendency of railroad car inspectors is to confine their inspection of cars to the running gear disregarding the fact that the prevention of grain leakage calls for thorough inspection of the car box itself. It can safely be assumed that railroad car inspectors are more competent to determine the suitability of a car box for the safe transportation of grain than the average loader of grain; hence their responsibility in the matter is greater than that of the loader. On the other hand, shippers should not load grain into unfit car boxes. Now, in order to determine whether or not a car is or can be made suitable for the safe transportation of grain, each car must be carefully examined to determine its fitness.

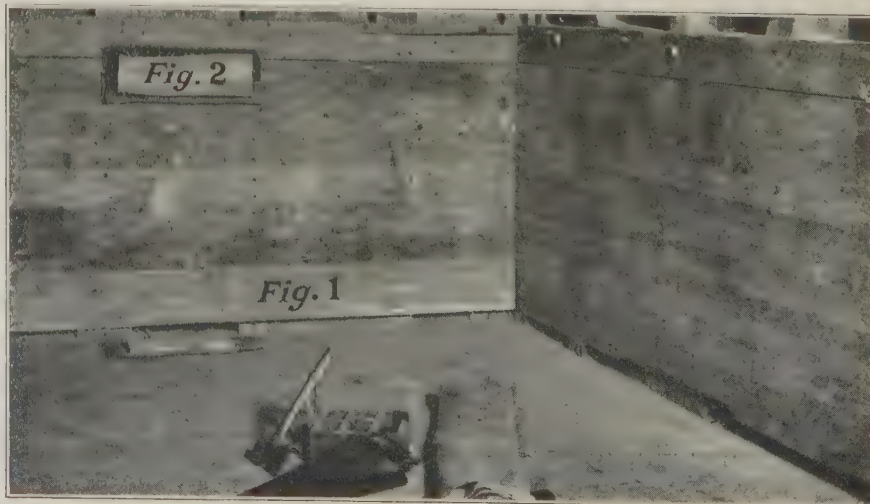
Cars Are Unsafe or unsuitable for bulk grain loading, under the following conditions:

- (a) Cars with door posts, side posts, or end posts, loose or broken out at the bottom.
- (b) Cars with inside saturated with oil, fertilizer, manure, creosote, or other unclean or stench making substances.
- (c) Cars with leaky roofs.
- (d) Cars where any conditions exist that require so-called heavy repairs in order to make the car box grain tight and safe.

After the absence of major defects has been determined, the cars should be carefully examined for minor defects, where the application of a reasonable amount of cooperative material will make the cars fit for service.

Beginning with the outside of the car:

- (1) Examine sheathings at sides and ends of cars to be certain that they are securely fastened to the sills.
- (2) Examine sheathings at the junction of end posts and of side posts and of corner posts to be certain that there are no cracks at these points thru which grain might leak (such leaks are generally termed "Spread sheathing leaks.") If such cracks are found, calk them from the outside of the car, securing the calking in place by strips of wood or otherwise.



End and Corner of Car Before Coopering

(3) Examine door posts. If loose at floor or broken, the car is not a safe grain carrier and should not be used.

The inside inspection should include the following:

(1) Examine carefully floor boards for cracks thru which grain might leak. Where such cracks are found, cover or calk them.

(2) Examine ends of floor boards at the junction of body braces, over bolster block. If the floor boards are found to be loose or short at this point, fill or cover the cracks caused thereby.

(3) Examine the floor at junction of last floor board and end sill, both ends of car, for cracks thru which grain might leak. Securely calk any such cracks, or cover with adequate pad held in place.

(4) Examine the walls of the car box and assure yourself that they are free from any defect that might cause leakage.

Applying Grain Doors.—Since the pressure of the grain loaded in the car is greatest against the lower portion of the barricade, it is obvious that the strongest sectional grain door should be applied at this point and that the weaker doors be used higher up in the barricade or for reinforcements. In placing the grain doors in position, it is considered good practice to apply pads on the face of the door posts to insure tight joints between the grain doors and posts. Also, apply any grain door reinforcements horizontally and in such a manner that the reinforcements will cover the joints between the doors. Nail these reinforcements on their upper edges only.

It is well to remember that the percentage of cars reported leaking is always largest during wheat handling months. This plainly indicates the need of greater care in preparing cars for the smaller grains. A car that is corn-tight often requires additional cooping to make it suitable for wheat.

Efficient Dust Collection Ends Neighborhood Nuisance

[Concluded from page 651]

plant so completely equipped for dust collection, being no more than that in houses having only floor sweeps, the connected load being 85 h.p., plus the 7½ h.p. for the unloading sinks, and this is required only when all departments are working at full capacity.

Brazil's coffee council Dec. 7 announced plans for the destruction of 12,000,000 bags of coffee during the next 12 months, and an additional tax of 5 shillings a bag on coffee exports, in a desperate attempt to protect foreign loans on coffee.

Fraud Practiced at Elevator M, Minneapolis

Charges by Senator Gerald T. Mullin that the Minnesota Railroad & Warehouse Commission had neglected its duty have been investigated by Governor Olson of Minnesota at hearings conducted during November and December.

Laxity was charged in permitting irregular practices by the Farmers Union Terminal Ass'n at Elevator M to go on unchecked.

CHESTER L. NICHOLS, attorney for Mullin, sought to show that the purchase of consigned wheat by the Farmers Union at 58¾c for No. 2 northern spring wheat was the lowest of the day for that grade. It was inferred that the Farmers Union defrauded shippers to it by taking the grain to its own account. The rules of the Chamber of Commerce forbid such fraudulent practices. Governor Olson ruled that under the co-operative law the Farmers Union could do this and also charge a commission on grain bought by itself.

JOHN WEISS, former employe at Elevator M, said only heavier wheat was taken from the basket of samples for testing. Weiss said he was called into the office of Lee M. Abbey, superintendent of terminals for the Farmers Union, and told to make all the wheat No. 1 grade. Weiss told Abbey the wheat was light and they would have to get some heavier wheat for mixing.

ERNEST L. EVERETT, night foreman, said 75 per cent of the samples of the 50 per cent personally weighed by him did not weigh the 58 lbs. minimum required by the government grade specifications. He was told to conceal the weights of samples that did not come up to the specifications for No. 1.

ARTHUR STOPPE testified he had been ordered by Andy Anderson, elevator foreman employed by the Farmers Union, to level out 8 or 9 inches of debris in a car that was to be loaded with flaxseed. He found a large amount of dust and dirt in the bottom of one car that had been returned to the elevator with the complaint that it had been plugged.

DAVID E. HUSTED testified that more than 600,000 bus. of grain were put into bins of Elevator M after the bins had been sealed by the state Railroad and Warehouse Commission. It was in June, 1931, after the controversy on regrading the grain. Debris from a cleaning machine was shoveled into a conveyor loading cars with wheat, on order of L. M. Abbey. Spouts

were turned back into bins from which wheat had been graded and weighed to increase the amount with which the elevator would be credited.

GEO. A. PEDERSON, manager of the Farmers Elevator Co., at Ivanhoe, Minn., was placed on the stand to testify that he had shipped several carloads of grain to the Farmers Union and received less than market prices. Governor Olson ruled out this evidence unless samples of the shipments were placed in evidence.

MR. HUBER, who was connected with the Farmers Union from Aug., 1930, to Aug. 1, 1931, said he had signed false statements that certain carloads of grain shipped to the Farmers Union to be sold on commission had been sold at the best bid available.

Evidence was introduced to show that 1,700,000 pounds of screenings, dockage and other waste was removed from the elevator during the week preceding the final weigh up in August and September.

M. W. THATCHER, general manager of the Farmers Union, said 8 cents per bushel was deducted on loans made to farmers in addition to the deduction for insurance and bonds. The Farmers Union Terminal Ass'n is a subsidiary of the Farmers National Grain Corporation; and the Farmers Union Ass'n, by virtue of ownership of the largest block of stock in the Farmers National, virtually controls the latter, which in turn is financed by the U. S. Government. He said:

There was to be deducted 8 cents from the pegged cost to cover all expenses and losses. There were specific charges—interest, integrity bonds, items of insurance. The 8 cents was for going and getting the grain, the handling cost at the elevator, expense of educating the farmer to accept the pegged price program and to overcome the misinformation that had been spread and show him that it was not an ordinary loan because it was his to have and to hold. If the price went down, he wouldn't lose.

A farmer who had taken a loan could sell his grain if the price went over the pegged price and make money. If the price dropped he was not obliged to repay the loan in cash but could turn over his wheat instead.

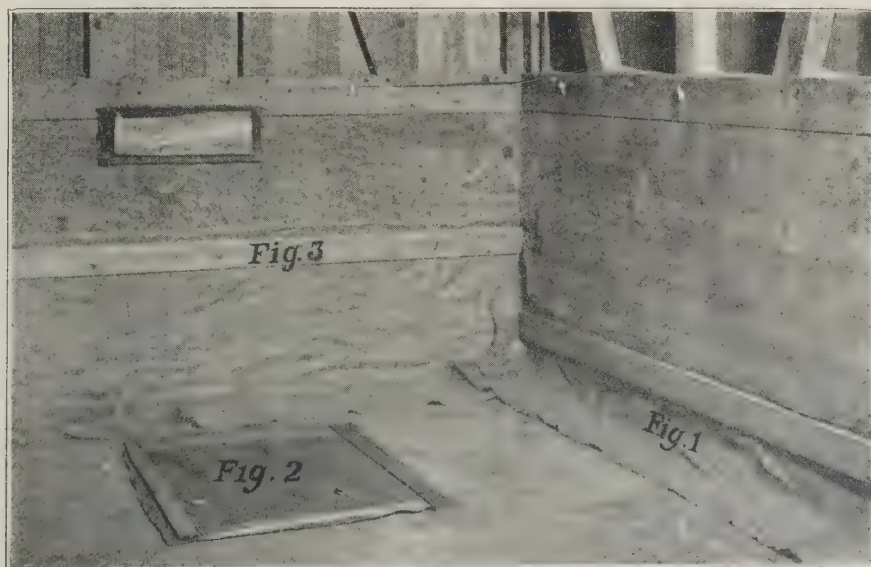
We found the 8 cents to have been inadequate during the last months that loans were being made. We had thousands of dollars outstanding on which settlements were made but which we haven't been able to settle with the bonding companies. It has been a very unhappy experience.

A Defense of the Grain Markets

A defense of the modern system for marketing grain under competitive conditions that reflect true market values is in the recommendations of Dr. Wilbur O. Hedrick, Michigan State College economist, after a three-year study of bean marketing conditions in his state. Beans are handled by a system of private bargaining, not unlike that sought by many would-be farm saviors. Dr. Hedrick can see no point of favor therein.

"The price-making methods in bean marketing," he says, "are doubtless the weakest features of the system. Bean prices in four out of five successive turnovers of the product between the farmer and consumer are results of private bargaining between the buyer and the seller, modified more or less by competition from other members of the marketing groups. The modern marketing apparatus by which prices are made for other farm products—organized exchanges for the staples, collective bargaining agencies for fluid milk, and auction markets for many fruits and vegetables—are nowhere to be found in bean marketing."

Dr. Hedrick includes in his recommendations the establishment of federal bean grades, and of a central bureau of information which will give more accurate analysis of marketing conditions.



End and Corner and Lower Edge of Wall of Car Protected by Paper or Burlap

Politicians Play on Prejudice

In the fourth of a series of lectures by Sydney Gampell on "Economic Problems of the Grain Trade," given in the City of London College Nov. 9, the subject was "Speculation in Grain."

Mr. Gampell said that changes in commodity price-levels had enormous repercussions upon the profits of commerce and industry; insurance by means of hedging against the risk of losses from such changes was certainly not less important than insurance against such physical hazards as fire or accident, though the latter traditionally monopolized the word "insurance." Hedging was not gambling, but its opposite; it was failure to hedge which constituted gambling.

Growing public realization of the magnitude and importance of the economic risks which are passed to the speculator to underwrite might conduce to a saner attitude towards speculation itself, and to the grain and other exchanges which utilize it. Hedging relieved merchants both in exporting and importing countries of the necessity of gambling upon the price-level and allowed them to concentrate on the service fields wherein they might have specialized knowledge or ability. Coincidentally the specialized risk-bearing group was both forced and enabled to devote itself to analysis of market factors and to such probing of probable future developments as the present statistical organization of the various commodity markets would permit. It was not to be denied that this specialization lessened total middleman charges, i. e., narrowed the spread between producer and consumer. Specifically in the case of grain, it was demonstrable that the mechanism of hedging on the Liverpool wheat futures markets and on the similar markets overseas markedly reduced the cost of bread and other grain products to the housewife.

If the remuneration of the speculator was disproportionate to the service he rendered, the disproportion was in the opposite sense to that commonly alleged; his reward, taken over a period of years, might be disproportionately small—it was certainly not disproportionately large. It was reckoned that the speculators who took up the hedges (i. e., carried the price-level risk) on the U. S. visible supply of wheat in the eight years 1921-29, lost a minimum of \$191,000,000 and paid about \$15,000,000 annually in brokerages and charges for the privilege of losing it.

The quarrel between such organizations

as the Canadian Pool or the U. S. Farm Board, supposedly representing the farmers on the one hand, and the Canadian and U. S. grain exchanges and boards of trade on the other hand, while seemingly modern, was actually only a revival of the age-old struggle between the peasant and the businessman. The enquiry commission headed by Sir Josiah Stamp at Winnipeg in April, apart from bearing striking testimony to the economic value of trading in wheat futures, noted incidentally that the arguments against it were of hoary antiquity, being in fact based rather upon mediaeval pseudoethics than on modern economic needs.

The Food Research Institute at Stanford University has said:

"According to our view, the operative profits of grain trading have been greatly exaggerated and the speculative profits of grain dealers have been grotesquely exaggerated."

But, the Farm Board, for instance, was not wrong in lending its gigantic publicity machine to this great and grotesque exaggeration. It showed, indeed, a profound knowledge of human nature.

The Board very earnestly and sincerely desired to bring about nothing less than a revolution in marketing methods; a great change from the present system whereby profits are earned by the exercise of individual ability and thrift, and by the taking of risks by individuals, to a new system, nominally co-operative but actually bureaucratic, in which these incentives would cease to operate.

It was not prepared with an economic demonstration that the farmer's position would be a whit better after the revolution than before; partly because such a demonstration was not possible, but even more because no revolution was ever yet brought about by an economic demonstration. What produced revolutions, as Bertrand Russell had pointed out, was passion; and above all passions, that of envy.

The Board very wisely considered it both easier and more effective to dilate upon the mythical profits being made by those drones the grain traders, and by those parasites, the grain speculators, than to enter into academic discussions on the theory of hedging or the practice of price-level insurance. Indeed, the only drawback to this beautifully simple method was that when the Board is asked (as it will be asked by Congress next month) to produce either the operative profits, or the speculative profits, they will be found not to be forthcoming; since it so happens that grain traders are not drones, but on the contrary, harassed and hard-working individuals who add to the grain a value exactly as real as that produced by the farmer, while the speculators happen to be not parasites, but underwriters of enormous economic risks at less than actuarial rates of insurance.

Death of Frank Supple

Frank Supple, who at one time operated seven grain elevators at Bloomington, Gillum, Twin Grove, Ogden, Rumpler, and other points, died Nov. 23 at his home in Normal, Ill., after a long illness, of uremic poisoning.

His health had been gradually failing since the first attack of the disease at Hot Springs three years ago. A trip to Florida last winter failed to improve his condition.

James William Franklin Supple was born Apr. 17, 1865, at Greenville, Va. Both his parents died before he was 12 years old. Leaving Virginia at the age of 18 he found employment with the Chicago & Alton Railroad in McLean County, Illinois, at 88 cents a day.

His first connection with the grain busi-

ness came a few months later when he was employed by E. H. Rood, a former mayor of Bloomington, who owned an elevator near the Big Four. In 1896 Mr. Supple embarked in the grain business on his own account by renting a grain elevator from Ike Livingston.

He was married in 1895 to Miss Mattie Brandenburg, who, with two daughters, survives him.

Annual Meeting Farmers National Grain Dealers Ass'n

The Farmers National Grain Dealers Ass'n, a delegate body composed of representatives of the state ass'n of farmer co-operatives, held its annual meeting Dec. 1, at the Fort Dearborn Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

T. R. Cain of Jacksonville, Ill., was elected pres. and C. H. Conoway of Starkweather, N. D., vice pres., for the ensuing year.

The resolutions com'te composed of L. E. Webb, Lawrence Farlow and Chas. Latshaw, presented the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Commend Managements

RESOLVED: That we commend the managers and boards of directors for advancement the past year in successful handling of business affairs and in retaining surplus accounts in these times of adverse conditions.

For Suspension of Land Reclamation

RESOLVED: We recommend to the federal government that all work on reclamation projects be suspended and that no more arid or swamp lands be reclaimed for cultivation until such time as the food requirements of our people may demand it.

Retain Local Control of Elevators

RESOLVED: That we indorse the principle of voluntary co-operative marketing, with local, terminal and national sales agencies, so long as the local companies are privileged to retain their local ownership and control.

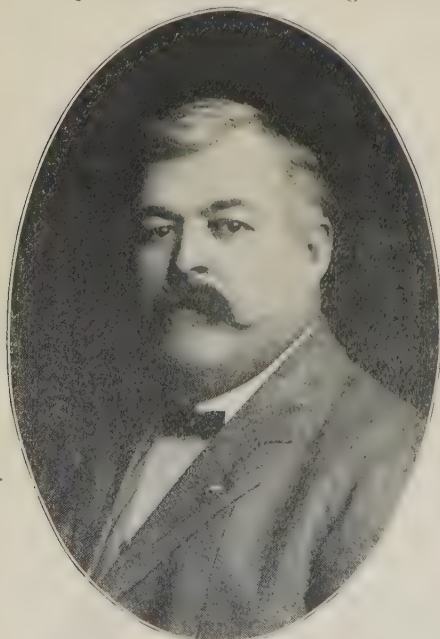
Increase Volume of Insurance

RESOLVED: That every effort be made to increase the bonding and workmen's compensation insurance coverage in accordance with the quotas as suggested during this convention.

Death of M. J. King at Sioux City

Michael J. King, one of the best known grain men in the Northwest, died Nov. 29 at his home in Sioux City, Ia., after a lingering illness. He was 63 years of age.

Mr. King was born at Louisville, Ky., and with his parents removed to Maurice, Ia., in 1882. He resided there until 1893, when he removed to Utica, S. D., and engaged in the grain business. About 25 years ago he made his headquarters at Sioux City,



Frank Supple, Normal, Ill., Deceased



M. J. King, Sioux City, Ia., Deceased

Ia., where he was president of the Western Terminal Elevator Co.

Funeral services were held at the Cathedral of Epiphany and the remains were interred in Calvary Cemetery.

Would Repeal Agricultural Marketing Act

Address by E. S. BAYARD, Editor Pennsylvania Farmer, before Creamery Butter Mfrs. at Chicago, Ill.

Speculation is a necessity in modern business. Congress wants to minimize it in the interests of the class that profits most by it, the farmer, the class that depends most on it, and the ironical fact is that an act intended and with the declared purpose of minimizing speculation has created two of the greatest speculations in the commercial history of this earth. It declares against wasteful, inefficient methods of distribution. Let me ask you who is going to devise more efficient and less wasteful means of distribution. You can all answer that question. The only persons who are going to devise more efficient and less wasteful means of distribution are those who can make a dollar or save a dollar thereby. It is not going to be done by any salaried board or commission which has not its own money at stake.

Co-operative marketing is another purpose. Co-operative marketing is a fine thing in its place; it has its limitations, but the idea of one organization marketing all the products of this land is a fallacy, for it is going to cost more than it is worth to do it. I am in favor of co-operation where it is soundly based. I think that it ought to grow up and stand on its own feet, and the only way it is going to stand and be efficient is to take bumps along with other businesses, grow up strong and stand up on its own feet without any subsidy.

I don't believe a subsidy is fair, in the first place. In the second place I don't believe it is necessary, and in the third place, it is bad for co-operation. Economy is the fundamental thing here.

Government Speculation by Amateurs. What right has anybody to take public money and speculate in secret with it? I hold that no commission or board should have such authority.

This is speculation pure and simple, speculation by amateurs, in secret, and with public funds, and as such I feel is indefensible, to say nothing about the possibility of setting a false price on the Nation's bread. The consequences cannot all be told, no man can tell all the ramifications of so great an enterprise, but the worst thing with it is not its physical consequences or financial consequences, the worst thing about it, as I see it, is that it sets up a false

principle of government whereby the government can go into any business at any time in competition with the citizens who pay its taxes. It assumes that the wisdom of the government board is better than the collective opinion of all people concerned, which is "too much assumacy." Its destruction of a basic principle of our government should not be tolerated.

Disruption of Open Market.—One of the worst things about it is the disrupting of our open market and the open market is the greatest commercial blessing that people of America have ever had, whether farmers or others.

I think we ought to have sense enough to see that we cannot stabilize markets by adding uncertainties to them; that is what we are doing. We cannot control price fluctuations by restricting open trading. That is what we are trying to do. We cannot sell all the products of any industry thru one organization, and that is the idea set before us. We are riding on a broad and dangerous road when we put government into business, when we allow government to interfere with the freedom of trade, when we imperil our open markets, the greatest commercial blessing we have, by giving commissions or boards authority to carry on speculations in secret with public funds.

Repeal the Marketing Act.—My personal conviction is that the agricultural marketing act ought to be repealed, and the functions, valuable functions, can all be attended to by this man's department sitting here, the Department of Agriculture. The rest of them we don't need.

Evil of Government in Business

[Continued from page 645]

cratic and paternalistic experiments, and leave the income of the individual in his possession to be expended in his own way for the benefit of himself and his dependents. The man whose sweat earns an income is qualified to spend that income to his own better satisfaction than any government bureaucrat can do for him.

The battle between Individualism and Socialism is joined. The decision of the American people between the doctrines of individual liberty and individualism in industry and governmental bureaucracy—between the doctrines of our Fathers and the Russian revival of a government in which is centered all power of life or death, must be recorded. Recognizing that the conflict is to be determined here, and that the decision must be given at the ballot box, the Federation of American Business takes up the battle for the American theory of government based as it is upon human liberty, human happiness and exercise by government of only such powers as are directly and deliberately delegated to it by the citizenship whose creature it is.

Quota System for Wheat Imports Into Britain

As Great Britain has been one of the best customers for wheat and flour from the United States special interest attaches to the protective measures taken to aid the British wheat grower. This is the direct result of price boosting tactics indulged by the Canadian Wheat Pool and the Federal Farm Board.

The British Minister of Agriculture has announced in Parliament that a bill will be introduced to impose a tariff on non-essential agricultural and horticultural products; and that the government has decided to apply the quota system to locally produced wheat.

The wheat quota will demand that all of the flour milled in the United Kingdom contain at least 15 per cent of domestic wheat. This figure is not considered excessive because only since 1930 have English millers failed to take at least 15 per cent of their wheat from the home market. In 1929 domestic wheat represented 17 per cent of the wheat and wheat flour consumed in the United Kingdom; in 1930 the percentage fell to 15.4 and in 1931 to 13.3.

Whether or not the quota will first be set at 15 per cent is not definitely known, but cables to the Department of Agriculture have mentioned that figure. Details have yet to be worked out, but the system will apply to next year's crop.

The adoption of the quota policy is regarded as more significant than the actual temporary figure because experience has shown that countries using quota limitations will increase the restrictions to obtain the fullest possible protection. France, for instance, has changed her wheat quota repeatedly, adjusting it to developments in the domestic crop.

A well-known manufacturer of iron oxide now offers a combination blend of iron oxide and copper, because experiments have demonstrated that the presence of copper in a ration makes the absorption of iron in the animal body more efficient.

Substantial Cribbed Elevator at Morrison, Ia.

One of the well built elevators on the Rock Island in Central Iowa is the plant operated by the Farmers Co-operative Elevator Co. and erected in place of a burned structure, at Morrison.

The elevator contains 12 bins with a capacity for 25,000 bus. All of the bins are hopped and six of them are overhead the work floor that extends thru the building. The full basement extends underneath the driveway. The reinforced concrete foundation is of the slab type.

Grain is elevated by a single leg driven by a 10-h.p. G. E. Motor. The boot tank is of steel, and the buckets are of the salem type. Grain is weighed out thru a 1,500-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale in the cupola.

Grain is weighed in on a 15-ton scale outside of the driveway, the dump in which is equipped with a standard grate. A manlift runs to the cupola.

The whole building, with cribbed walls, is covered with galvanized iron.

The attractive office building is 24x40 ft. on the ground, a portion of the space being set aside for retailing hardware. The office building is of brick, using mat-faced variegated tile, with asbestos shingle on the roofs. Inside the walls are plastered, the floors and all of the casings, doors and wood finish being of solid oak. The beam of the scale is in an alcove window. The house was erected by the T. E. Ibberson Co.



25,000 Bu. Iron Clad Cribbed Elevator at Morrison, Ia.

False Economy in Elevator Construction

"If you would have the metal roof and sides of your elevator bonded and properly grounded I could make a material reduction in your fire insurance rate," said the insurance company's inspector after going over one Oklahoma elevator and marking up its merits and defects. "Overlooking lightning protection is one of the common mistakes of local carpenters when they attempt building a form of construction with which they are not familiar."

More than failure to provide lightning protection demonstrated the incompetence of the local carpenter in building the house referred to, and these construction points had their influence on the insurance rate against the house; tho in a country where lightning is plentiful and is responsible for many fire losses this would seem to be a point of major neglect.

Properly constructed elevators, however, can operate efficiently whether or not they have lightning protection, so long as they are standing. Failure to coordinate the working parts of the elevator is of far more serious consequence. A house can operate no faster than the slowest link in the handling chain.

In this house, dealing principally with small grains, is a 1,500 bu. double dump sink and a 2,000 bu. leg, with ball bearings in the head and boot. Serving this dump sink and leg is an antiquated air-dump with a small capacity compressor, operated by a 1½ h.p. motor, incapable of keeping up the air pressure should the movement be heavy. Dumping must be done thru a trap door, such as have been discarded all thru the wheat belt, and replaced with wide grates thru which small grain flows readily.

In loading out the 2,000 bu. leg discharges into a 1,500 bu. per hour automatic scale, which running at top speed to meet the demands of the leg, cannot weigh accurately; so serious discrepancies must occur between shippers and terminal weights. An automatic scale subjected to such strain would hardly be recognized as accurate by the claim departments of any railroad.

In applying the iron-cladding the carpenter saw fit to run the corrugations horizontal instead of vertical as is the practice of experienced elevator builders. Natural weaving of the house in a high wind will buckle the iron and work some of the nails loose. Further, instead of giving consideration to the prevailing winds the sheets of iron-cladding were lapped as seemed handiest to the carpenter, so that the wind can readily

blow under the lapping and carry moisture with it.

Another Oklahoma home-built elevator has wooden spouting running from the farthest main bins to the elevator boot, with the outlets from the bins not more than two feet above the inlet of the boot. Insufficient slope is provided for the free running of grain, so that it will be necessary to provide a screw conveyor from these outlets to the boot. The spouts are held in the concrete hopper bottom thru being extended far enough inward that spikes might be driven in the wood to prevent the spout slipping out. The ends of these spikes remain uncut, so that metal, accidentally carried into the bin, has an excellent chance to strike a spark.

Under the plea of economy this spring's building in southwestern winter wheat sections has brought more than the usual number of examples of barn builders folly. The siren call of the lowest bidder has been heard and regrets for the acceptance of incompetence at a low figure, rather than competence at a reasonable figure, will be manifest long before the season is over. Perhaps the willingness of some machinery companies to make builders discounts to a name as well as to an elevator builder of recognized ability has something to do with it. Any cross-roads carpenter can erect what looks like a grain elevator, but the man who attempts to operate one of these shacks has a real struggle on his hands.

The Wheat Situation

By GILBERT GUSLER, statistician Millers National Federation

The calculated disappearance of wheat in countries outside of Russia and China in 1930-31 was 3,826 million bushels, the largest on record and 222 million bus. more than in the preceding season. Factors indicating large consumption again this season are:

Low prices at which wheat is available in all but the high-tariff importing countries.

Heavy feeding of wheat in the United States, especially during the late summer when the wheat-corn price ratio was particularly favorable to the use of wheat.

Poor quality of much of the European crop, leading to waste and use as animal feed.

The decrease of 207 million bus. in the rye crop of 20 countries.

Decreases to 15 to 20 per cent below average in the rice crop of China and of 13 per cent below last year in Japan.

The normal annual increase which wheat consumption seems to show.

World production, excluding Russia and China, promises to be about 150 to 160 million bus. below last season when it was placed at 3,823,000,000 bus. The principal changes by areas were decreases of 75 million bus. in North America, 47 million bus. in Asia, and 82 million bus. in Argentina and Australia combined, with increases of 37 million bus. in Europe and 11 million bus. in North Africa. In the foregoing comparison, an estimate of 170 million bus. was used for Australia and 200 million bus. for Argentina against 213 million and 239 million bus., respectively, last year.

After Two Years of Farm Relief

Discussing "After Two Years of Farm Relief," A. C. Hoffman, assistant professor of Agricultural Economics in the University of Wisconsin, and for years a county agent in Kansas, in the "New Republic" declares that largely due to the efforts of the Farm Board "co-operation has become the fetish of the hour in agriculture and is being handled about as a sort of general panacea, sufficient in its all-comprehending efficacy to cure whatever may be the trouble with the farmer.

Professor Hoffman scouts the idea that under the present system of marketing agricultural products the farmer is at a disadvantage.

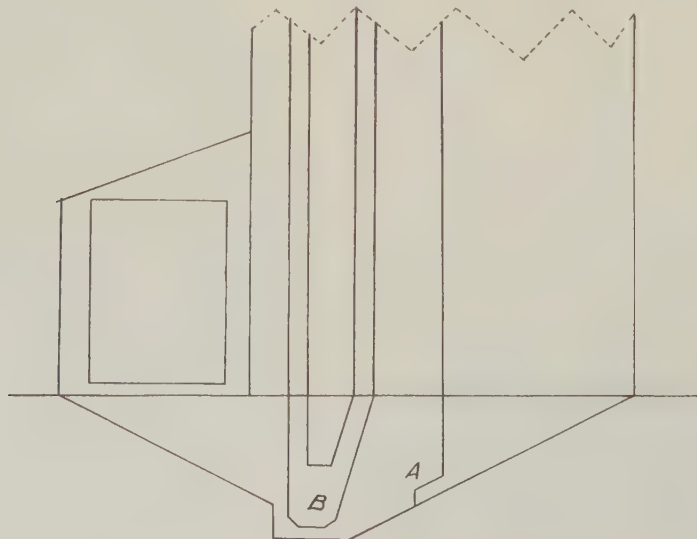
"The middleman can be displaced, but his erstwhile services still must be performed: substitution of one agency for another is not a reorganization of the system.

"Another belief, or rather a suspicion, is that the middlemen are demanding exorbitant profits for their services—that the farmer is at great disadvantage in bargaining.

"But so long as there is competition among the buyers the interests of the seller are safeguarded, no matter how weak and unorganized he may be. There certainly is no collusion against the farmer in those great agricultural staples for which prices are made in auctions or exchanges. In the frenzied search for a 'goat' for the agricultural depression, such claims against the present marketing system are likely to be grossly exaggerated."

Mr. Hoffman, who did graduate work at Iowa State University and at Harvard, declares that the Farm Act has turned out to be such a dud that not even a chairman of the Republican National Com'te will have the temerity to "point with pride."

SOME hammermills seem to be open to the charge of causing an unreasonable number of fires and careful investigations are now being made to determine whether or not the mill in itself is to blame, or if the fires are traceable to the absence of magnetic separators. It is easy to understand that any mill which is not protected against iron will not only suffer the dulling of its blades and grinding surfaces, but it is likely to be wrecked by a heavy piece of iron and small particles are sure to throw out sparks that may cause an explosion. Four fires which started in feed mills of the spring wheat section recently caused a loss of over \$100,000. So that feed mill manufacturers and fire insurance companies have both come to recognize the absolute necessity of protecting every mill from iron and other hard substances which are likely to cause a spark or wreck the mill. Few operators can afford to take chances with an unprotected mill. Many have provided facilities recently for removing all such substances from grain going to their grinders and doubtless all others will soon follow suit.



Outlet Spout A From Far Bin Not More Than 2 Ft. Higher Than Boot Inlet B Slows Up Unloading of Bin

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths and failures; new elevators, feed mills, improvements, fires, casualties and accidents are solicited.

ARKANSAS

Plainview, Ark.—Leon McCoy has erected a grist mill for grinding corn.

Forrest City, Ark.—A new grist mill is now in operation, J. A. Ostrander being the owner.

Forrest City, Ark.—Work has started on a concrete and steel seed house at the oil mill, of which Philip Hickey is manager. The building will be 90x200 feet and will have a storage capacity of 9,000 tons. The mill crushes 150 tons of cotton seed a day.

CALIFORNIA

Petaluma, Cal.—The Golden Eagle Milling Co.'s elevator was damaged by fire recently to the extent of about \$500, believed to have been started by friction.

Visalia, Cal.—Cal F. Wood, who was with the Capital Milling Co., of Los Angeles, for 23 years, in charge of the poultry feed department, and for the past year and a half with the Visalia Milling Co., has opened the Cal F. Wood Grain & Milling Co. and has installed equipment and machinery for the manufacture of poultry feed from his own formula. He will also handle a general grain and milling business and carry poultry supplies.

Marysville, Cal.—A new feed mill is under construction here, on a site leased from the Southern Pacific Co. The Union Lbr. Co. is having erected a frame and corrugated iron building, covering a ground space of 82x60 feet, to be occupied by the mill. Anton Schoenegg is to be proprietor and operator of this business, in which he is experienced, having been in business for some time at Willows, Cal., where he markets several types of stock and poultry feeds under his own brands. The plant is expected to start operations in January. Another new enterprise is being started here by the Ottney Warehouse Co., which is establishing a rice market, operating it at the main building of the former Yuba Mfg. Co.'s plant, where 100,000 bags of rice of this year's crop are now stored. C. F. Quiggle, former district representative of the California Rice Growers, associated with Ottney, is in charge of the rice department. This is said to be the only rice sales market in the state outside of Sacramento.

CANADA

Venn, Sask.—The office of the Wheat Pool Elvtr. was burned last month.

Blair, Ont.—E. A. Graves' 75-barrel flour mill burned Nov. 17; loss, \$12,000; partly insured.

Dundas, Ont.—The elevator and warehouse of the Dundas Malting Co. burned recently; loss, \$30,000.

Kamsack, Sask.—H. D. Braun, who recently opened a new 60-barrel flour mill, is operating it 24 hours a day.

Borden, Sask.—Four grain elevators at this point were broken into by thieves recently, the Canadian, the British American, the National and the Saskatchewan Pool elevators, the thieves getting only \$58 for their night's work.

Montreal, Que.—A general grain and freight brokerage business has been opened in the Board of Trade Bldg., by William H. Johnson, Jr., formerly export manager of the Canadian Wheat Pool, and James A. Whelan, formerly in charge of cash grain for the Wheat Pool for Quebec and the Maritime Provinces.

Main Center, Sask.—A. H. Good has been sentenced to two years in Prince Albert jail on each of 16 charges (two of theft, totaling \$2,200, seven of forgery and seven of uttering), the sentences to run concurrently. He pleaded guilty to the charges. Good was the former manager for the Searle Grain Co. at this point.

Ft. William, Ont.—Thomas Henry Harrison, who has been employed at the Ft. William Elvtr. Co.'s elevator for 15 years, died Nov. 23, after an illness of two months, at the age of 62 years. He is survived by his widow, one son and one daughter. On the day of the funeral the elevator was closed down during the afternoon and the employees attended the services in a body, and the flag on the elevator was put at half mast.

Ft. William, Ont.—Samuel Charles Read, chief clerk, inspection branch, Board of Grain Commissioners, died on Nov. 23, at his home in this city, at the age of 55 years. He had been in poor health for several weeks, and had lately returned from McKellar Hospital, where he had been a patient. On coming to this city in 1906, Mr. Read was employed in the grain inspection branch. He was one of the oldest employees of the Board of Grain Commissioners. His widow and four children, two boys and two girls, survive him.

WINNIPEG LETTER

W. S. Newton, who has been acting as provisional liquidator of the E. J. Bawlf Co., Ltd., grain and stock brokers who recently made an assignment, was on Nov. 16 appointed permanent liquidator.

A new branch office has been opened by A. P. White & Co., grain and stock brokers, on the ground floor of the Grain Exchange, managed by Harry Low, who has been connected with grain trade for the last 15 years.

W. H. McAndless, a grain broker in the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, died recently in the military hospital in this city.

Jackson Bros. Grain Co., Winnipeg Grain Exchange, has opened a branch office on Portage Ave., with T. F. Hubie as manager. Direct wire connections have been arranged with all important trading centers.

At a meeting held in this city Nov. 23, stockholders of the N. Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd., were asked to approve issuance of \$500,000 first mortgage bonds covering country elevators owned by the company, and to be used as additional collateral security against advances by the banks. W. R. Bawlf has been re-elected pres. and Alexander Thomson general manager and director.

Victor Charles LeFeuvre, principal clerk to the Board of Grain Commissioners, for many years connected with the office of the board in Ft. William, Ont., having been transferred to the Winnipeg staff a year ago in October, died unexpectedly at his home in this city on Nov. 27, age 44 years. Mr. LeFeuvre came to Canada from Liverpool, England, nearly 20 years ago and had been on the staff of the Board of Grain Commissioners since 1915. He is survived by his widow and two children.

The grain research com'te of the National Research Council of Canada is to conduct an investigation as to the quality of combine harvested grain. At a recent meeting of the com'te in this city, representatives of the Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n urged that action be taken in the matter, reporting a case where combined grain was received at a country elevator and seemed to be dry but graded rejected mixed heated, and offering the opinion that combined grain having a moisture content as low as 14.4% (which is generally considered safe for storage) was "apt to play tricks." Since the introduction of the combine harvester the amount of heated wheat is said to be increasing.

COLORADO

Canon City, Colo.—Damages estimated at \$3,000 were done to the plant of the Royal Gorge Milling Co., on Nov. 24, when two box cars, being pushed by a switch engine, jumped the track, plunging into the mill. The building was shoved three feet off its foundation and machinery, grain bins and elevator were damaged. The railroad settled with the mill company at once for the damage. The accident was said to have been caused by ice on the railroad tracks.

ILLINOIS

Maunie, Ill.—I may possibly improve my plant in the spring.—J. E. Pumphrey.

Sullivan, Ill.—I am figuring on building a 50,000-bu. capacity elevator.—C. E. Campbell.

Croft, Ill.—Lewis Myers is taking his father's place at the Fernandes Grain Co.'s elevator.

Elwood, Ill.—The office of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. has recently been given a new coat of paint.

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ROBERTSON PROTECTED METAL ROOFING AND SIDING IS STRONG AND CORROSION-PROOF

Chandlerville, Ill.—The Farmers Co-op. Grain Co.'s office has been painted.

Pekin, Ill.—It was reported that the distillery here would reopen Dec. 5, using 6,000 bus. of grain a day.

San Jose, Ill.—The Co-op. Grain & Coal Co. has employed S. A. Taylor to handle the business at the north elevator.

Danforth, Ill.—The Farmers Elevtr. Co.'s office was recently given a coat of waterproof paint by means of an air gun.

Fisher, Ill.—We have recently installed a truck lift in our elevator.—Fisher Farmers Grain & Coal Co., per H. B. Steele, mgr.

Bethany, Ill.—Walter Jones has sold the north elevator to Charles Ekiss, who has been operating it for the last eight years, under lease.

Maunie, Ill.—It is reported that the Doneghue Grain Co.'s plant that burned early in November, as reported in the last number of the Journals, will not be rebuilt.

Monticello, Ill.—The elevator of the Monticello Grain Co. has been motorized with a 40-h.p. motor, doing away with the gas engine. H. A. McElroy made the installation.

Rock Falls, Ill.—The Sterling & Rock Falls Co-op. Marketing Ass'n has leased the elevator of John A. Kadel, known as the Davison & Kadel Elevtr., and has taken possession.

Wenona, Ill.—The November-December meeting of the grain trade of the Wenona-Streator territory was held at the Stanton Hotel, this city, Dec. 3, starting with a dinner at 7 p. m.

Gilman, Ill.—The regular monthly meeting of the grain trade of the Gilman territory will be held at the Green Lantern, this city, Dec. 10, at 7 p. m., at which time dinner will be served.

Tabor, Ill.—Bartley & Jones have completed repairs on the north elevator, which they recently purchased to replace the house burned in October. The capacity of the elevator is 50,000 bus.

Johnston Siding (Lincoln p. o.), Ill.—The East Lincoln Farmers Grain Co., of Lincoln, has installed two 7½-h.p. motors in its elevator at this point, replacing its oil engine. The work was done by H. A. McElroy.

East St. Louis, Ill.—The unexpected death of George M. Deibel, who was associated with his three brothers in the Dixie Mills Co. and who was sales manager, at his home in Webster Groves, Mo., has been announced, occurring on Nov. 26. Heart failure was the cause of death. Mr. Deibel, who was 43 years of age, was a son of the founder of the Dixie Mills Co., Fred Deibel, Sr., now pres. of the Anchor Hay & Grain Co., of St. Louis. Mr. Deibel is survived by his widow and one daughter.

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Oswego, Ill.—We have sold out our grain business to the Oswego Grain & Supply Co.—Oswego Lbr. Co.

Galesville, Ill.—The post office at this point has been closed, mail being received now thru the office at Mansfield. The only elevator here is that of Jones & England.

Columbia, Ill.—The plant of the Farmers Co-op. Elevtr. Co. caught fire, on Nov. 6, believed to have been due to defective wiring. After the fire of last July, caused by lightning, the entire plant had been rewired.

Millington, Ill.—A new elevator, smaller than the old one, owned by Harry V. Weeks, that burned over two years ago, is being erected, of wood construction. It is being built so that more room can be added at any time.

Ocoya, Ill.—The Farmers Elevtr. Co. has taken down its old warehouse, which it replaced with a new one about two years ago. This company operates a 100,000-bu. elevator. The business has shown a profit during the last year.

Champaign, Ill.—Grain men of this territory were scheduled to hold their regular monthly get-together meeting at the Inman Hotel, Champaign, on Dec. 8, when matters of interest were to be discussed following the 7 o'clock dinner.

Windsor, Ill.—John M. Smith, one of the partners of the Farmers Hay & Grain Co., has taken over the entire business and will conduct it under his own name. Walter Donaldson, who was office manager, has resigned and has been succeeded by Thomas C. Sargent.

Peoria, Ill.—Permission to discontinue operation of its grain elevator at South Washington St. has been granted to the Burlington Elevtr. Co. by the Illinois Commerce Commission. It is said that the elevator has been operating at a loss for several years. No grain is stored in it.

Pinckneyville, Ill.—Henry Zacher has become the owner of the Pinckneyville Milling Co.'s plant, in association with his three sons who have been employed there with him. Mr. Zacher has taken over the interest of A. A. Dremier, who has been in partnership with him for the past six years.

Blandinsville, Ill.—The Blandinsville Mill, that has been operated under lease by the Craig Bros., has been leased by the owner, Lee Miller, to the Farmers Elevtr. Co. and will be used to grind feeds and manufacture stock feeds. The grinding business of the Farmers Elevtr. had increased until their facilities were inadequate.

Kankakee, Ill.—Creditors filed a petition that the Farmers Educational & Co-op. Union of America, Illinois division, be declared bankrupt, claiming that the organization deeded its property in Kankakee to the City Trust & Savings Bank of this city, constituting thereby an act of bankruptcy.

Elmwood, Ill.—George L. Lawrence was awarded damages of \$1 from the Elmwood Elevtr. Co. by a branch court jury, on Nov. 18. He had asked \$5,500, claiming that the company had purchased grain on which he held a lien from a tenant on his farm. A previous trial had resulted in a verdict in favor of the elevator company, which verdict was set aside by the appellate court.

Morrison, Ill.—Improvements have been made at the Unionville Flour & Grist Mill, including new scales, a dump pit and an enclosure over both. A new waterwheel that will increase the power from 70 h.p. to 175 h.p. is also being installed.

Chatsworth, Ill.—The grain trade of the Chatsworth territory will hold a meeting in this city, Dec. 15, at the Chatsworth Hotel, where dinner will be served at 7 o'clock in the evening. As the regular meeting for November would have fallen about Thanksgiving time and the December meeting near the Christmas holidays, it was decided to hold but one meeting for November and December, which is to be held Dec. 15. A large attendance is desired by Sec'y Culbertson, of the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n.

CHICAGO NOTES

The Eckhart Milling Co. is motorizing the facilities of its old elevator.

Charles Sincere & Co. have closed their branch office in the Palmer House.

Bernhard Pfaelzer, a veteran member of the Board of Trade, died at his home in this city, Dec. 6, at the age of 75 years. He was the founder and pres. of Bernhard Pfaelzer & Sons, brokers. He is survived by his widow, two sons and one daughter.

Recent new members of the Board of Trade include Charles Schaefer, senior member of Charles Schaefer & Son, New York City; John Richardson, Winnipeg, Man.; John J. Bryant, Jr., resident partner for James H. Oliphant & Co.; Charles C. Wright, Archibald Mattinly and Stephen M. Ames. Memberships transferred: James A. Brett, Jr., Maurice H. Bent, Henry P. Burgard, Estate of Alfred T. Martin, Philip N. Engel, Walter J. Roney, Arthur A. Wilson, Ralph L. Phalen, William C. Cook, and S. Percy Buchanan.

The following officers, directors and members of com'ites for the coming year have been nominated by the nominating com'ite of the Board of Trade: Pres., Peter B. Carey; vice-pres., Fred Uhlmann. Directors: James A. White, Frederick G. Winter, Simon Maver, Francis L. Schreiner, John G. McCarthy. Com'ite of arbitration: Arthur C. Sullivan, George T. Carhart, James S. Schonberg, Edward J. Feehery, Charles B. Scott. Com'ite of appeals: Edwin J. Kuh, David H. Annan, Alex W. Kay, Guy E. Warren, Lewis M. DeCosta, John H. Wheeler (to fill unexpired term of Killian V. R. Nicol).

INDIANA

Anderson, Ind.—Urmston Elevtrs., Inc., has opened a retail grain and seed store here, in charge of V. M. Welling.

Cannelton, Ind.—A new hammer mill has been installed in the Dutschke Milling Co.'s plant for manufacturing a chicken feed.

Gilman (Alexandria p. o.), Ind.—The Gilman Grain Co. has just completed a large feeding house for hogs near its elevator and will engage in the feeding of hogs on a large scale.

Columbia City, Ind.—The Farmers Mill & Elevtr. Co. has just purchased some new equipment for the mill, which will increase the capacity and also improve the quality of flour manufactured.

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Wolcottville, Ind.—Dewey Buchanan has bot Melvin Webber's feed mill.

Evansville, Ind.—American Soya Products Corp., incorporated; capital stock, 10,000 shares of no par value; incorporators: L. D. Johnson, A. L. Rose, W. N. Larson; to engage in the grain business.

Mentone, Ind.—The Northern Indiana Co-op. Ass'n, operating a feed mill, recently installed a 10-ton auto truck scale, an electric truck dump, a new bin for corn cobs, a shed over the scale and a new office.

Galveston, Ind.—Emory Chase, general manager of the Urmston Elvtrs., Inc., now has the direct supervision of the company's elevators at this point and at Camden, the head office at Anderson having been discontinued.

Plainfield, Ind.—Perry R. Tulley, 79 years old, who for about 40 years owned and operated a grain business and who was well and favorably known in this section of the state, died on Nov. 24, after a year's illness. He is survived by his widow and two daughters.—W. B. C.

Decatur, Ind.—On Nov. 20 George T. Burk, senior member of the firm of Burk Elvtr. Co., celebrated his 75th birthday. His sons, Avon and Sim Burk, "pulled off" the celebration in the Masonic Hall in his honor. Mr. Burk was a charter member of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n.

North Salem, Ind.—R. K. Hall has been made a field agent for the Busenbark Grain Co. and Charles Davis is in charge of the elevator at this point. Mr. Hall will assist with the local business. The Busenbark Co. operates a line of nine elevators, with headquarters at Crawfordsville, Ind.

Shelbyville, Ind.—It is reported that 15 grain elevators owned by the Central States Grain Corp. have been sold to the National Grain Corp., involving payment of over \$250,000. As reported in the Journals last number, six of these were in Shelby County and included the local elevator.

Linton, Ind.—The Central States Elvtr. Co. is reported to have bot the 100-barrel Linton and the 75-barrel Switz City (in the same county) mills for \$25,000. Neither mill has been operating for several months but both will be re-opened. Fuller R. Huffman, of Rockport, will have charge of the business in this territory for the Central States Co. The local plant includes a 15,000-bu. elevator.

Elwood, Ind.—John D. Higbee has been appointed receiver for the Jay Grain Co., which operates an elevator here. Suit was brot against the company by the liquidating agent of the closed Citizens Bank & Trust Co. of Elwood, it being claimed that the company owes the bank \$2,107 on a note. The grain company's total debts are \$9,000 and its assets are said to be considerably greater than that amount.

Anderson, Ind.—The head office of the Urmston Elvtrs., Inc., formerly at this point, has been done away with, it is reported, and Emory Chase, who has been made general manager of the company since the death of C. Urmston, has removed from this point and will have direct supervision of the elevators at Camden and at Galveston. The elevators of the company at different points will be operated as individual units.

Windfall, Ind.—The Windfall Grain Co., owning elevators at this point, at Curtisville and at Nevada, was placed in receivership on Nov. 27, John D. Higbee, of Elwood, being named receiver and being given authority to operate the company's elevators. Assets of the company are placed at \$45,000 and liabilities at \$128,000. Katherine Stoker alleges the company is indebted to her in the amount of over \$1,170 on a note executed in 1926.

Otterbein, Ind.—W. E. Rich, who last summer purchased the two elevators of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. which he now operates under the name of the Rich Grain Co., will make extensive repairs and improvements in the near future. He is assisted in the business by his son-in-law, E. L. McDowell, who is manager.

Morocco, Ind.—The Morocco Grain Co. and the Farmers Grain Co., of Morocco; the Enos Grain Co., of Enos (Morocco p. o.), and the Farmers Co-op. Co., of Ade (Brook p. o.), entertained at a banquet at the White House Hotel, late in November, all the grain dealers of Newton, Jasper and Benton counties, and in northeastern Illinois. Walter Atchinson was chairman of a business session. In the near future the Bartlett Grain Co., of Chicago, will be the host to the same group.

Vincennes, Ind.—The concrete basement and dump rooms for shelled corn of Orville Stout's new Baltic Elvtr. and corn mill were completed the third week of November and work on the erection of the 80-foot frame elevator started on Nov. 19. The elevator will be 40x40 feet, and will have six dumps with electric hoists for unloading corn from wagons and trucks. It will be equipped with up-to-date machinery for handling 1,000 bus. of corn per hour. Besides the elevator, cribs having a capacity of 40,000 bus. of ear corn are being erected. The dimensions of the cribs will be 100x40 feet. The plant is to be completed late this month.

Bluffton, Ind.—Twenty grain elevators in this part of the state were represented at a meeting held in this city during the third week of November, to formulate plans for petitioning the light and power corporation for a reduction in power rates. Josephus Martin, of the Geneva Equity Exchange, acted as chairman of the meeting. In case a satisfactory answer is not received to the petition that was prepared, it is planned to appeal to the Public Service Commission. The Indiana Service Corp. has served notice that a change in rate is being made, but local users say the change means a slight increase to them, with a substantial reduction to the big power users, of which there are practically none in this section, it is said. The elevator companies are petitioning for a 33⅓c minimum, among other things. The movement for new rates was inaugurated at a recent district meeting of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n.

IOWA

McNally (Ireton p. o.), Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. is continuing its business after an attempt to sell the plant, none of the bids received being accepted.

Pioneer, Ia.—Charles Yates, manager of Davis Bros. & Potter's local elevator, died recently, at the age of 58 years. His widow and two daughters survive him.

Palm Grove, Ia.—Peter Greenfield, manager of the Farmers Exchange, is suffering from a torn ligament in his right shoulder caused by an accidental fall into the grain dump.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Kellogg, Ia.—A 2,500-bu. corn crib has been erected by the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Langdon, Ia.—Fred C. Bitter's elevator at this point is reported to have been attached by his wife to guarantee payment of alimony asked in her divorce suit, which is to be heard in January.

Arthur, Ia.—The elevator and shelling plant of the Crackerjack & Popcorn Co. burned early in the morning of Dec. 5; loss, about \$50,000. The crib containing several thousand bus. of popcorn on the cob was saved.—A. T.

Spirit Lake, Ia.—D. J. DeBeer & Son's elevator suffered considerable damage by fire on the night of Nov. 3. The entire top of the plant burned off, but, fortunately, the fire department was able to get it under control; insured.

Melvin, Ia.—The Davenport Elvtr. Co., headquarters at Davenport, plant here was destroyed by fire Dec. 6; cause unknown; a stock of flour and feed in addition to about 15,000 bus. of grain was in the plant at the time.—Art Torkelson.

Alta Vista, Ia.—T. F. Burns has sold his elevator and livestock business to Will Mantz, who has been in partnership with Mr. Burns for the past year or two. Mr. Burns will spend the winter with his wife and daughter in Denver, Colo.

Des Moines, Ia.—The Supreme Court of Iowa has decided in favor of Clyde E. Brenton and against Harry E. Ankeney, who alleged he had been fraudulently induced to sell his stock in the Ankeney Linseed Mfg. Co. at too low a price. Later the property was acquired by Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc.

Conroy, Ia.—The safe in the Hilton Grain & Lbr. Co.'s office was blown open by a charge of nitro-glycerine, Nov. 21, which completely ruined the safe, stove, windows and plaster of the office. Cans of creosote that had been placed around the safe to deaden the noise of the explosion were burst open. The bandits got \$6 for their efforts.

Northwood, Ia.—The elevators of A. A. Thompto & Son and of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. were both entered by thieves during the night of Nov. 19, who took a sheep-lined coat, a leather jacket and a pair of gloves from the Thompto elevator and a small amount of change from the Farmers elevator. Entrance was gained at the Thompto office by taking the glass out of the door and then reaching thru and unlocking it.

Estherville, Ia.—The new firm recently formed by George H. Anderson, J. E. Stockdale and B. H. Brackett, to succeed B. B. Anderson Co., Inc., from which B. B. Anderson is retiring, will do business under the name of Jones & Co. and at no other place than Estherville. This does not in any way affect Stockdale & Maack, at Estherville. The business done is in grain, feed, seeds and coal, wholesale and retail.—George H. Anderson.

Fort Dodge, Ia.—The grain men of this city reluctantly called off their annual picnic and "pow wow," scheduled for the afternoon of Nov. 17, on account of bad weather, but their fun was not altogether spoiled for the com'te on arrangements had prepared the program, which consisted of speeches to be delivered that disclosed the hobbies and favorite topics of discussion of the "victims" who were to deliver them. Among the victims on the program were the following: P. H. Wold, of James E. Bennett & Co.; E. L. Dwyer, of the Fort Dodge Grain Co.; L. R. Bursleson, of Lamson Bros. & Co.; R. C. Pierce, of the Beach-Pierce Grain Co.; C. A. Bulpitt, of the Bulpitt Grain Co.; Fred H. Davis, of Davis Bros. & Potter, and George Christensen, of the Christensen Grain Co.

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Our Expense for Immediate
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Elevators—Grain—Dwellings
Lumber Yards—Merc. Property

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Contract for installing lightning rods on its 54 country elevators in this state and in South Dakota has been awarded by the Quaker Oats Co.

Burlington, Ia.—The southeastern Iowa district of the Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n held a dinner meeting at the Hotel Burlington the evening of Nov. 25. The addresses of the evening were given by H. W. Talbott, pres. of the ass'n, and by G. A. Dabinet, Federal grain supervisor. Dave Milligan, sec'y of the ass'n, presided. There was group discussion of the grain market, condition of grain and other subjects of interest to those present.

KANSAS

Ft. Scott, Kan.—The Brooks Co. has installed a machine for making meal for stock feed from soy beans without removing the oil.

Garden City, Kan.—The local office of the Benton Grain Co., of Kansas City, closed about a year ago, is being re-opened with William Ekels, formerly with B. C. Christopher & Co. at Liberal, in charge.

Liberal, Kan.—The Light Grain & Milling Co.'s large electric sign is being moved to the top of the new storage tanks, completed over a month ago, which are 180 feet high, and it is said the sign can be seen a distance of 50 miles, from its new location.

Coffeyville, Kan.—I. V. Sanford, who has been with the Rea-Patterson Milling Co. in an executive capacity, has been made pres. and general manager, succeeding J. D. Evans, who has resigned. Mr. Sanford is also chairman of the executive com'tee. William Keller will continue as wheat buyer for the Rea-Patterson Co.

Dodge City, Kan.—The Benton Grain Co., of Kansas City, has rented a suite in the National Bank Bldg., and is opening a grain brokerage office, equipped with a teletype ticker. Jack Carrigan, with B. C. Christopher & Co. for 16 years, will be the manager, assisted by L. L. Walker, of Dodge City. The Benton Co. closed its local office a year ago.

Columbus, Kan.—A new feed mill, to be operated under the name of the Galena Custom Mill, has been installed in the Moeller Bldg. by E. L. Hopkins, of Baxter Springs, and A. E. Mallory, of Quaker Valley. A gasoline engine furnishes the power for the mill, which is equipped with a power sheller and two grinders, one for corn meal and graham flour and the other for cob meal and feed.

KENTUCKY

Jamestown, Ky.—J. A. Bernard is establishing a custom mill in a building he has just erected.

Paintsville, Ky.—An up-to-date grist mill is being opened by Ralph Williams. A building has been erected for it.

Springfield, Ky.—Lake Bros. have installed one of the latest hammer mills.

Louisville, Ky.—The local plant of the Buckeye Cotton Oil Co., division of Proctor & Gamble, has resumed operations on soy beans after being closed for several months. Some time this winter the plant expects to start on cottonseed.

Bowling Green, Ky.—The Bowling Green Sweet Feed Mill Corp., the incorporation of which was reported in the Nov. 11 Journals, continued the opening demonstrations of its new mill on Nov. 23 and 24, in order to repair the damage done by the high wind of Nov. 20, the opening day. An offer was made to grind 500 pounds of feed without charge for all visitors.

Mayfield, Ky.—The Anglo Milling Co., of Owensboro, Ky., started work here on Nov. 17 on the construction of a dairy feed products plant, to be completed in about a month. The building will be 84 feet long and 41 feet wide, and will range from one to four stories high. Underneath it will be a molasses storage tank having a capacity of 12,000 gals. Sweet feed for dairy cattle will be manufactured.

MARYLAND

Princess Anne, Md.—Operation has been resumed by the Cohn & Bock Flour & Feed Mills, which have been rebuilt following the recent fire at the plant.

Maugansville, Md.—Maugansville Elvtr. & Lbr. Co., Inc., incorporated; capital stock, 100 shares of common stock at \$100 per share; incorporators: Lewis S. Martin, J. Mark Petre, Adam R. Martin; to engage in a general elevator, lumber, coal, feed and supply business.

BALTIMORE LETTER

Exports of wheat from Baltimore in the eleven months of the calendar year amount to 9,078,193 bus., compared with 6,747,795 bus. in the corresponding period of 1931.—R. C. N.

Edward L. Davis, member of the grain exporting firm of Gill & Fisher, of this market, who has been under treatment for some weeks at the Union Memorial Hospital, is again able to be at his office.—R. C. N.

Thieves entered the office of the Continental Milling Co., Ellicott City, Md., on the night of Nov. 29, and made away with between \$450 and \$500. It is believed they used tools found in the mill office to work on the safe.—R. C. N.

The Grain Inspection Dept. of the Chamber of Commerce is again assembling and renovating discarded toys, games, etc., for distribution among the poor children of the community at Christmas time. Canned goods and package foodstuffs will also be donated through collections by this department.—R. C. N.

The following directors having served three years on the board of the Chamber of Commerce, their terms will expire, under the rules, next month: Ferdinand A. Meyer, W. T. Shackelford, Edward Metre, Frank S. Dudley and John Merryman. Their successors will be elected at the annual meeting on the last Monday in January.—R. C. N.

MICHIGAN

Avoca, Mich.—The Avoca Milling Co.'s stock and business has been purchased by A. Halter and A. Knebel. General milling and all kinds of custom feed grinding will be done by the new owners.

Mt. Pleasant, Mich.—The Isabella County Co-op. Elvtr. has been improved by the installation of a new cleaner; a covered driveway has been built along the entire east side of the elevator, and the office has been enlarged and remodeled.

Pontiac, Mich.—The DePuy Elvtr. Co.'s office was entered by thieves, on Nov. 29, who stole office equipment valued at \$210, including a calculating machine and an adding machine. Entrance was gained by breaking glass out of a window.

Detroit, Mich.—Our new warehouse in Detroit, construction on which started Oct. 20 and which was ready for operation the last week of November, is 120x42 feet clear span, and 19 feet from floor to roof trusses. We can pile up to 18 feet or, if we wish later, can put in a second floor. It has a siding sufficient for five cars and feed can be unloaded from the siding either into the warehouse or direct into trucks. There are mechanically operated 12x12 doors in each end, and a driveway for trucks the length of the building, also additional truck-loading facilities on the side opposite from the track. The warehouse is located on the Michigan Central, the same as our plant in Battle Creek, so we can get overnight freight service from Battle Creek on our manufactured products. Besides feed storage space the building contains an office, above that portion a second floor on which there is a room for use of truck drivers and space for packaging dog foods and similar products that are shipped from Battle Creek in bags and distributed principally in cartons or small packages. Later this winter we will install some mechanical handling equipment for bags, and possibly a limited amount of other machinery. Altho 121 miles from Battle Creek, this new building is really a part of our feed manufacturing plant at Battle Creek. Poultry and dairy feeds go direct from the mixers at the latter city to the cars without rehandling and move to Detroit under milling-in-transit, free of any freight charges. Feeds will be placed on the stock piles at Detroit without a penny more cost than putting them on our truck loading dock in Battle Creek. Unmixed feeds (cottonseed meal, linseed meal, etc.) will go direct from point of production, taking advantage of special low Detroit freight rates where they exist. Bill Bouma, who was with the Frank T. Caughey Co. until it discontinued its own manufacturing, and who has been managing our Detroit branch since we opened, will have charge of the new place.—A. K. Zinn & Co., Fred Zinn, vice-pres. (Battle Creek, Mich.)

MINNESOTA

Franklin, Minn.—Julius Anderson, who operated an elevator at this point under his own name, died late in November from a stroke.

Hewett, Minn.—Henry Pagen, who recently bot the local feed mill, has made an improvement by moving a shed over the loading platform.

Glyndon, Minn.—E. J. Lamb is the new manager of the National Elvtr. Co.'s elevator. He was formerly manager of the elevator at Downer, Minn.

Adair-Morton Grain Co.
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WHEAT-CORN-OATS-KAFIR

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THE GENERAL STORAGE CO.
Broadway and E. 15th St., Cleveland, O.

Nassau, Minn.—The Farmers Elevtr. Co. contemplates rebuilding its elevator that burned last month, as reported in the last number of the Journals.

Clinton, Minn.—The Farmers National Grain Corp. is reported to be making an effort to obtain the assets of the Farmers Elevtr. Co. at this point.

Cannon Falls, Minn.—The Farmers Elevtr. Co. stockholders recently voted to renew its corporate existence for another 30 years and also to increase its capital stock to \$30,000.

Downer, Minn.—Mr. Sommers has succeeded E. J. Lamb as manager of the National Elevtr. Co.'s elevator, Mr. Lamb having taken a similar position at Glyndon, Minn.

Cosmos, Minn.—On Nov. 27 an explosion in a feed mill blew off roof and blew out windows in the plant of C. A. Bunyan and Lillie Bunyan, doing business as Cosmos Elevtr. Co.

Duluth, Minn.—Daniel Haley, retired, a pioneer grain and lumber man, died at his home here Nov. 24, at the age of 78 years. At one time he was a partner in the grain firm of McGuire-Haley Co., now out of business.

Franklin, Minn.—The Franklin Flour Mill is expected to be in operation again by the first of the year. The machinery is being put in shape, and A. E. Jernander, of Norwood, Minn., has been secured to have charge of the mill.

Pine City, Minn.—The Pine City Milling Co., which since 1902 has been operating as a corporation, of which R. P. Allen was the principal owner, manufacturing flour and feed, has been sold to the Farmers Wholesale Co., of Minneapolis, and will become one of their points of distribution in this section. The plant will operate under the same name as heretofore. Henry J. Buirge, who has been employed by the Pine City Milling Co. for the past 30 years and who has been in entire charge for over 15 years, has been retained as manager.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

The death of Fred Maughan, ass't treas. of the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., occurred during the third week of November.

The new offices of the Brooks Elevtr. Co. and its three associate companies, Union Elevtr. Co., Superior Feed Co. and Brooks Milling Co., are located in the Chamber of Commerce Annex.

Governor Olson has appointed Frank T. Heffelfinger, pres. of F. H. Peavey & Co., of this city, Minnesota relief commissioner, to direct the collection and distribution of unemployment relief funds.

The B Mill, originally known as the Alaka Mill, of the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., which has not been in operation for some time, is being razed. The mill was erected in 1866 by Taylor Bros. and was acquired by the Pillsbury interests in 1870. At the zenith of its operation, it had a daily capacity of 7,000 barrels.

MISSOURI

Rockville, Mo.—The elevator of Moss & Urner has been taken down.

St. Louis, Mo.—The annual meeting of the Missouri-Illinois soft wheat crop improvement district will be held here Dec. 15.

Smithton, Mo.—Otto Preuss, manager of the Farmers Elevtr. Co.'s elevator, disappeared on Nov. 13 and at last report nothing had been heard from him. His wife was preparing to move to Kansas City to be with a son who lives there.

St. Louis, Mo.—Thomas H. Francis, of Francis Bro. & Co., one of the oldest stock and grain houses of this city, died Nov. 26, following several weeks' illness. Mr. Francis, who was 76 years of age, was well known to grain men thruout the country. He was a brother of former governor Francis of Missouri.

Charleston, Mo.—The Holloway Cotton & Grain Co.'s plant was damaged by fire, the second week of November, to the extent of \$500. The Whitehead-Davis Grain Co.'s seed cotton house was also damaged to the extent of about \$400. It is believed that both fires were caused by matches being dropped by workmen.

Mt. Vernon, Mo.—The Mt. Vernon Mill & Elevtr. Co. held a grain show, on Nov. 12, open to every farmer of the county, the only stipulation being that the grain entered be grown by the exhibitor in 1931, and that it be entered by noon of the date set for the show. Prizes were offered on seven different varieties of wheat, on corn, oats, kafir, soy beans, cowpeas, milo, clover, timothy, red top and orchard grass. The Mt. Vernon Mill & Elevtr. Co. recently installed some new feed mill machinery.

KANSAS CITY LETTER

J. P. Parks is an applicant for membership in the Board of Trade, on transfer from F. R. Johnson, whose membership sold for \$6,250, including transfer fee of \$500.

The Washburn-Crosby Co. is building a new power house, consisting of boiler room, transformer wall and switchboard room. The structure is of re-inforced concrete. Edwin Ahlskog has the contract.

The following com'te has been appointed by the directors of the Board of Trade to nominate candidates for officers and directors of the board for the coming year: W. C. Goffe, chairman; H. C. Gamage, F. C. Vincent, J. J. Kraettli and H. A. Fowler.

Officials of the Board of Trade have succeeded, after a two days' controversy with local and Chicago officials of the Western Trunk Line Ass'n, in having the railroads withdraw an order not to give out figures on shipments of grain and other commodities from this city. These figures have been a regular part of trade reports for many years and usual grain statistics would have been incomplete if knowledge of shipments was not obtainable.

E. D. Bigelow, assistant to the sec'y of the Board of Trade, celebrated his 93rd birthday on Dec. 5 by appearing at his office as usual. He was congratulated by many members of the board, of which he himself has been a member for 46 years.

The Arcady Farms Milling Co.'s Kansas City plant was closed the first of this month until business is better, the shutdown being temporary only. This in no way affects the Chicago plant and sales activities, which will be carried on as usual.

A meeting given over to discussion of Board of Trade matters was scheduled to be held by the Kansas City Grain Club on the evening of Dec. 8, following dinner on the club's roof garden. Music and entertainment features were also on the program.

Erich P. Frank, of the Uhlmann Grain Co., will spend the winter in the Uhlmann branch office at Hamburg, Germany, having left for that country late in November. Kurt J. Bartsch, a former member of the Kansas City Board of Trade, also at one time in the export department of the Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co., is the manager of the Uhlmann office in Hamburg.

MONTANA

Lambert, Mont.—Farmers Union Elevtr. Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$40,000; incorporators: H. R. McVay, Dale Mavity and Ray Fink.

Glasgow, Mont.—Farmers Union Elevtr. Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$25,000; incorporators: Fred Schneider, Ole Skavlund and W. M. Ruffcorn.

Livingston, Mont.—The plant of the Livingston Milling Co., A. J. Hetzel and M. D. Keating proprietors, burned late last month; loss, about \$75,000, including \$12,000 on grain; partly covered by insurance.

Lewistown, Mont.—Two officials of the defunct Judith Milling Co. and the Basin Elevtr. Co., which went into bankruptcy a year ago last May, S. B. Fairbank, former pres. and A. A. Freseman, former vice-pres. and treas., are scheduled to be tried this month, charged with the theft of wheat valued at \$14,000, the charges growing out of the bankruptcy of the two companies.

NEBRASKA

Wolbach, Neb.—Negotiations are said to be in progress for the consolidation of the Wolbach Farmers Union Ass'n and the Elba Farmers Grain & Supply Co., at Elba, Neb.

Omaha, Neb.—The 372,000-bu. storage annex, also an addition to its mill, has been completed by the Maney Milling Co., which now has a total storage capacity of about 1,000,000 bu.

Kearney, Neb.—The 250-barrel Kearney Flour Mill, which has been closed for several years, has been bot at public auction by Paul H. Gillon, of Milwaukee, Wis., for taxes due against it. The plans of the buyer have not been disclosed.

Kill them safely—quickly—cheaply—with C—P—C. Red Squill Rat Exterminator!



RATS

Order it!
Use it!
Sell it!

C—P—C. Rat Exterminator is Prepared by the Makers of "Minrol-Protin" for Poultry, and a Full Line of Worm Remedies, Disinfectants, Sprays, Etc.
CONCENTRATE PRODUCTS COMPANY, 822 So. May St., Chicago, Ill.

Tarnov, Neb.—The disappearance of W. J. Trojan, manager of the Farmers Elevator Co.'s elevator, on Nov. 1, has been announced. He was 50 years old.

Paxton, Neb.—As soon as the weather permits, we are going to build a new rat-proof warehouse to handle carload lots of feed and merchandise. Will build of tile and concrete.—Farmers Co-op. Ass'n.

Kearney, Neb.—The Farmers National Grain Corp. has taken over the elevator formerly leased to the Kearney Farmers Co-op. Grain Co. John Egbert is acting manager and W. K. Harrison is in charge of the office.

Omaha, Neb.—Sponsored by a com'te of prominent Omaha men, including J. A. Linderholm, pres. of the Grain Exchange, a dinner was given at the Fontenelle Hotel, on the evening of Dec. 4, the principal topics of discussion being the increasing encroachment of government in business, increasing taxes and a definite program for resistance to governmental activity, competition and interference with business. John Spargo, of Bennington, Vt., spoke on "Communism, Socialism or Americanism," and Bernard W. Snow, of Chicago, was another speaker.

NEW YORK

Albany, N. Y.—A molasses station was recently opened in this city by the National Molasses Co., of Philadelphia.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The National Molasses Co., of Philadelphia, recently opened a molasses station in this city and will receive molasses from Cuba by water for distribution by rail.

Albany, N. Y.—The Prob Milling Corp., incorporated; capital stock, \$20,000; incorporators: members of the firm of Cohn, Hill & Kavinoky, attorneys; for the purpose of manufacturing flour.

New York, N. Y.—Otto Keusch, who was a prominent member of the Chicago Board of Trade and of the New York Produce Exchange for many years, died at his home in Norristown, N. J., on Dec. 5.

New York, N. Y.—An amendment was acted upon favorably by the members of the Produce Exchange, on Nov. 24, who voted to reduce the trading unit from 5,000 to 1,000 bus. in the bonded Canadian wheat futures market of the exchange, and if the board of managers gives its approval the change will go into effect.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Molasses Products Co., which was organized last August, now has in operation its two molasses tanks, each having a capacity of 500,000 gals., construction of which was started on Sept. 15, on property leased from the G. L. F., Inc. As business justifies, the company will increase its molasses storage capacity to 2,500,000 gals.

NORTH DAKOTA

Benedict, N. D.—Alex Harchanko's elevator burned late in November; loss, \$20,000.

Minot, N. D.—The Valke-Christensen elevator and seed house on the Great Northern burned recently; loss, \$45,000.

Fargo, N. D.—A. L. Berg, of Baltic, S. D., was re-elected pres. of the Northwest Grain Ass'n at its recent meeting in this city; John R. Maddock, of Maddock, N. D., was elected vice-pres., and G. W. Connell, of Minneapolis, Minn., was re-elected sec'y-treas. and given the powers of general manager. Members of the executive com'te are as follows: Harold Serumgard, of Devils Lake, N. D.; H. B. Johnson, Herman, Minn., and Thomas Connolly, Havre, Mont.

Grand Forks, N. D.—R. A. Lamm, former grain dealer at Sioux City, has been appointed manager of the Nelson Grain Co.'s office here.

Hannah, N. D.—The coal business of the Lampert Lbr. Co. has been bot by the Hannah Grain & Supply Co., the former company having closed its local lumber yard.

Attorney General James Morris has sent to O. E. Johnson, chief elevator accountant of the Board of Railroad Commissioners, an opinion regarding notice of intention to sell grain left in storage, in which he advises elevator men to follow the law to the letter. The opinion follows: "I would call your attention to the following specific language of the statute: 'On or before June 1 of each year, the warehouseman shall notify by mail the person in whose name the grain was stored, of his intention to make such sale, and for this purpose at the time of the issuance of each storage receipt, the post-office address shall be inserted therein.' It is my opinion that the statute will be complied with if the warehouseman mails the notice to the person whose name appears in the storage receipt at the postoffice address therein inserted. Further, I would construe the word 'person,' as used in this statute, to mean either person, firm or corporation."

OHIO

Columbus, O.—Frank D. Brandt, grain dealer, died at his home here, late in November, at the age of 56 years.

McArthur, O.—Cline & Saltz have installed a hammer mill in their feed store for grinding corn, oats, wheat and other small grain for feed. The mill is operated by a 20-h.p. electric motor.

LaFayette, O.—Merle Shrider, 22 years of age, is reported to have admitted taking 17 bags of clover seed, valued at \$85, from the Farmers Elevator Co.'s elevator and selling them. He has been arraigned on a robbery charge.

Claiborne, O.—Perry A. Brown, who for many years was engaged in the elevator business at this point, died late in November, at his home in Richwood, O., at the age of 78 years. His death was very unexpected, being caused by heart trouble.

Cincinnati, O.—The soy bean plant of the Early & Daniel Co.'s that was badly damaged by fire on Nov. 17, as reported in the last number of the Journals, has been pronounced unsafe by the building commissioner, as the walls had settled and bulged after the fire, and the building will have to be razed.

Columbus, O.—Karl B. Seeds, principal associate marketing specialist of the hay, feed and seed division of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and son of E. W. Seeds, grain dealer of this city, died at his home in Washington, D. C., Nov. 5. In point of service Mr. Seeds was one of the oldest employees of the bureau, having entered the service in 1915 in what was then the grain marketing investigation project. He is survived by his widow, one son and one daughter.

Springfield, O.—A \$400,000 grain and milling ass'n, with headquarters in this city, has been granted articles of incorporation, on a non-profit basis, with authority to issue 4,000 shares of stock, half common and half preferred, each of the value of \$100; incorporators of the business enterprise, to deal in grain and livestock, are: Howard H. Zeller, L. W. Slagle, Niles E. Young, H. C. Lewis, H. P. Clouse. Other members of the board of directors, beside the officers, are: Oscar Slosser, Charles Michener, C. S. Latchaw and C. S. Gooding.

OKLAHOMA

Stecker, Okla.—Fire of undetermined origin destroyed the elevator of Giddings & Barr on Nov. 29.

Roosevelt, Okla.—John Southard, employed at the Hobart Mill & Elevator Co.'s plant, suffered a badly mashed hand recently. While loading wheat, his hand was caught in a conveyor and one of his fingers almost completely cut off.

Elk City, Okla.—Fire which broke out at 9:45 a. m., Nov. 6, at the Elk City Cotton Oil Co.'s seed house did damage estimated at \$75,000 before it was brot under control. The building, which is 80 feet wide and 300 feet long, contained 6,000 tons of cotton seed.

Enid, Okla.—John Manley, manager of the Oklahoma Wheat Growers for 11 years, resigned recently to accept an appointment as field representative for the Farmers National Grain Corp., for Oklahoma, Texas, Kansas and southern Nebraska, and has been succeeded by A. W. Glasgow, of Dacoma.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Portland, Ore.—Dean Witter & Co., with offices in the Porter Bldg., have taken over the grain wire of Logan & Bryan.

American Falls, Ida.—The Power County Farmers Warehouse Co. discontinued business and sold its warehouse and holdings to the Farmers National Warehouse Corp.—Hyrum Lloyd.

The North Pacific Grain Growers, Inc., recently passed a resolution petitioning the Farm Board to grant loans up to the maximum of 80% of valuation, to purchase additional facilities, such as grain elevators and warehouses.

Reedville, Ore.—W. G. Miksche, formerly with the Monarch Feed & Seed Co., of Medford, Ore., has bot the interests of the Estate of John Imlay in J. B. Imlay & Sons, of this city. Charles and George Imlay will remain in the business, which has been re-organized.

Spokane, Wash.—A new company, headed by J. W. Williams and C. P. Brazington, has been formed, to be known as the Whole Wheat Products Co., to manufacture a line of foods the principal ingredient of which is to be wheat. A site has been purchased and plans are being made for the erection of a \$100,000 plant.

Bellingham, Wash.—A \$150,000 judgment was awarded Nov. 19 in superior court to the J. W. Fales Co. against the O. H. Seiple Co., Inc., wholesale dealers in flour, feed and grain products, who went into bankruptcy months ago. The Fales Co. loaned the money to the Seiple Co. in April, 1930, to carry on its business, and in consideration therefor the Seiple Co. agreed to turn over to the Fales Co. all its accounts receivable as they came in. When the Seiple Co. failed, the creditors claimed the Fales Co. arrangement was an unlawful preference to creditors. The judge, however, held that the \$150,000 loan was valid after bankruptcy, and granted judgment.

PENNSYLVANIA

Penryn, Pa.—The four-story flour mill of Norman W. Keller burned at 11 a. m., Nov. 29; loss, \$15,000; partly insured. Only the walls were left standing. Large quantities of grain and feed stored in the building were destroyed.

Dillsburg, Pa.—Charles S. Willis, of Lemoyne, Pa., sec'y-treas. of the Dillsburg Grain & Milling Co., died on Nov. 21, at the Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md., at the age of 56 years. He is survived by his widow and two sons.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Broadland, S. D.—A. J. Stauffacher has purchased a magnetic separator to protect his attrition mill.

Lennox, S. D.—Ben Gellick, of Sioux Falls, is reported to have been appointed receiver for the Farmers Elevator Co. of Lennox.

Willow Lake, S. D.—Plans have been completed for the rebuilding of the Farmers Elevator Co.'s elevator, recently burned. The new house will be 32x37 feet, 92 feet from the ground to the peak, of cribbed construction, covered with galvanized iron. The capacity will be 40,000 bus. It will be equipped with a 15-ton scale and the beam will be located so as to weigh from the office or driveway. Electrical equipment will consist of two 7½-h.p. motors, totally enclosed, to drive the legs, and one 2-h.p. motor to operate the compressor. Both office and elevator will be completely wired. The office will be 18x24 feet, two rooms, with a full basement. It will contain a vault of reinforced concrete and steel, 7x10 feet. The elevator will have two legs fitted with a Gerber Double Distributor, steel boots, roller bearing equipment thruout, head drives, a dump, and a 2,000-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale will be installed for shipping purposes. The T. E. Ibberson Co. has been awarded the contract for construction.

SOUTHEAST

Jackson, Miss.—The feed plant of the Great 8 Mills is being remodeled.

Old Fort, N. C.—The burned feed mill on Mill Creek is being rebuilt by Col. D. W. Adams.

Washington, N. C.—Mail addressed to the Charles & Susman Milling Co. is returned marked "Out of business."

Dothan, Ala.—J. J. Daring re-opened his elevator on Nov. 19 after being closed two weeks for repairs. Mr. Daring moved to Chipley, Fla., several years ago, but returned to Dothan about a year ago and now operates elevators at both points.

TENNESSEE

Lebanon, Tenn.—The Dodson Grain Co. has recently purchased molasses feed mixing equipment.

TEXAS

Granbury, Tex.—Lampkin Bros. have installed a Texas Cyclone Sweet Feed Mixer.

Gruver, Tex.—Windstorm slightly damaged the tanks of the Chapman Milling Co. on Oct. 20.

Littlefield, Tex.—A building for a feed mill has been constructed by J. T. Bellomy at the rear of his property, and W. T. Jones, Jr., will be associated with him in the business. Equipment has been installed.

Miami, Tex.—The erection of a 50-barrel flour mill is said to be contemplated by J. T. Powell, of Tahlequah, Okla.

Quitaque, Tex.—Fire of undetermined origin destroyed the elevator of the Quitaque Coal & Grain Co. on Nov. 26.

Fort Worth, Tex.—The concrete elevator and tanks of the E. G. Rall Grain Co. were damaged somewhat by dust explosion on Nov. 12.

Sulphur Springs, Tex.—J. H. Holloway has installed a feed mill equipped with the latest machinery for grinding and mixing feed for cattle, poultry and hogs.

Irwin (Conlen p. o.), Tex.—T. H. Tindell and Ed Larson, of Spearman, Tex., have leased a site at Irwin on the Rock Island, have erected an office and living quarters and put in 10-ton truck scales and will build an up-to-date elevator in the spring.—Irwin Grain Co.

WISCONSIN

Postville, Wis.—Theodore Halverson's grist mill and warehouse burned recently.

Honey Creek, Wis.—W. H. Grant is putting additional machinery in his feed mill, and plans to install a feed mixer.

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If you would avoid trade disputes and differences, and prevent expensive errors, use triplicating confirmation blanks. You retain tissue copy, sign and send original and duplicate to customer. He signs and returns one and retains the other.

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Fifty confirmations in triplicate, bound with pressboard and wire stitched, size 5½x8". Order Form No. 6 CB. Weight, 9 oz. Price, 90 cents at Chicago.

Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED

332 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Richland Center, Wis.—The plant of Keegan Bros. is reported to have been taken over by the Farm Service Stores, Inc., of Minneapolis, who have retained James Keegan, one of the former owners, as manager. A general business in grain, feeds and flour was carried on.

Supply Trade

Boston, Mass.—Union carpenters in Boston, representing one-third of the building trades mechanics, have agreed to a cut of 15 per cent or 20 cents an hour in wages, effective Jan. 1.

Houston, Tex.—Thompson-Hayward Chemical Co. has purchased a warehouse here, doubling its local warehouse facilities. This is its third Houston expansion in 5 years.

Mineral Wells, Tex.—Mideke Supply Co., Oklahoma City, Okla., and the H. C. Davis Co., Bonner Springs, Kan., have been appointed state distributors for the Texas Cyclone Feed Mixer.—Norwood Mfg. Co.

Those firms which increased their advertising in 1930 over 1929 made a 58% better profit comparison than those which decreased it. Those same firms increased their lead still further in 1931.—G. M. Hodges.

Pres. Hoover's plan to release funds for home building by the establishment of Home Loan Discount Banks is stirring public interest in home building, and a revival of enthusiasm among building men themselves. It may be the spark needed to set off the long deferred resumption of normal building activity.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Robert J. Owens died Dec. 1 at St. Barnabas Hospital, aged 71 years. He was an inventor of grain cleaning machinery and since 1909 has been pres. of the American Grain Separator Co. He came to Minneapolis in 1878. He is survived by three daughters and three brothers, J. J., R. L., and O. L. Owens.

Chicago, Ill.—The resignation of W. S. Hovey as president and general manager of Fairbanks, Morse & Co., was announced Dec. 3. He will be succeeded by Col. Robt. H. Morse, formerly vice chairman of the board. Col. Morse, discussing plans for the future, said: Our future plans are based on the possibility that there will be an immediate general upturn in business and we are prepared to meet that kind of a market.

Shut yourself in a dark room and in time you will go stone blind. Close your eyes to the opportunities that are everywhere about you, and look only upon the dark side of life and you will be so blind that you will never see success.—The Broadcaster.

BURGLARS continue to take advantage of the isolation of the country elevators and in addition to carrying off clothing, office equipment such as radios, typewriters and adding machines, have helped themselves to cloverseed. One Ohio youth who made way with seventeen bags of clover, indiscreetly sold it to a neighboring dealer who had been advised of the theft and helped to locate the thief. About the only real market for field seed in large quantities is to neighboring elevator operators. Few thieves are equipped to transport seed to distant points, so elevator operators suffering from the loss of seeds should quickly notify all neighboring buyers of their loss and thus place them on guard against buying stolen goods. Nine different elevators are reported in this number to have been burglarized and doubtless half of them can be credited to old man Slump, who has been indicted for causing the existing depression.

FORT WORTH

Is the Better Grain Market — Use It and Profit

Try any of these Grain and Cotton Exchange Members:

Uhlmann Grain Co.

Cash and Futures

Smith-Ingraham Grain Co.

Export and Consignments

Transit Grain & Commission Co.

Consignments, Brokerage

Rosenbaum Grain Corp.

Cash and Futures

Grain Carriers

With surplus box cars totaling 297,227 on Nov. 7 there should be no car shortage.

New York, N. Y.—After a 4-day conference the heads of the railway labor organizations refused a voluntary wage cut.

Montreal, Que.—The two railway systems of Canada on Dec. 3 notified 26,000 employees running trains that their wages have been cut 10 per cent effective Nov. 15.

Duluth, Minn.—The request of the Duluth Board of Trade for a rate on wheat from Omaha to Duluth and Superior the same as applied on shipments between Omaha and Chicago has been denied by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Average revenue per ton mile of the railroads in 1911 was 0.743 cents. In 1930 it was 1.063 cents; but the increase has been absorbed in taxes and high labor costs, so that the carriers are worse off than they were in 1921, with 1.275 cents.

Government ownership of two railroads and close regulation of five others has eventuated in unprofitable management of the railroads of France. A deficit of \$72,000,000 was incurred in 1930, and this year the roads are running behind at the rate of \$10,000,000 a month.

Cars loaded with grain and grain products during the week ending Nov. 14 totaled 37,994, against 37,049 one year and 35,910 two years ago. This is a gratifying contrast to the volume of other traffic. The total revenue freight loaded for the week was 690,366 carloads, against 982,926 two years ago.

Chicago, Ill.—The Chicago & Northwestern Ry. has requested its union employees to accept a voluntary wage reduction of 15 per cent. All officers have been cut, those earning over \$300 monthly 20 per cent and those between \$300 and \$200 10 per cent. For the first time in 50 years the company has discontinued dividend payments on the preferred stock.

Washington, D. C.—The railroads filed a brief Dec. 3 in the Supreme Court attacking the grain rate reduction by the Interstate Commerce Commission in the Hoch-Smith resolution case. The brief also says that the Commission erroneously reduced the general level of the grain rates at a time when the rate of return of the western roads was below the statutory requirement and without any finding that the reduced rates would increase revenues by stimulating traffic.

Washington, D. C.—The Interstate Commerce Commission heard argument Nov. 28 on the proposals for changes in the Commission's suggestion for pooling of increased freight earnings to the weaker lines. A. P. Thom, for the railroads, said that directors of railroads had been advised by counsel that gifts would subject them to personal liability on the petition of any stockholder. There was no authority in the law for such a pool, he said.

Washington, D. C.—The Interstate Commerce Commission on Dec. 7 granted an increase of 10 per cent on commodities other than grain to the carriers petitioning for the 15 per cent rate increase. Less than carload rates may be increased 2 cents per 100, and the 10 per cent will apply to switching and other services, as soon as the carriers can publish new schedules. The condition that the increased revenue be diverted to the weaker roads was withdrawn, but the Commission expects the stronger lines to come

to the aid of the financially embarrassed lines.

Toledo, O.—Grain dealers, millers and feed manufacturers from Ohio, Michigan, Indiana and Western Pennsylvania met here Nov. 24 and decided to fight the restrictions on thru routing against Toledo, Detroit, Battle Creek, Hillsdale, and Fort Wayne. An executive com'te was named to ask the Interstate Commerce Commission to modify the schedule. The new routing guides call for specific routing from point of origin to destination. This inflexibility compares with the freedom of handling with the milling in transit privileges hitherto available. The meeting was called by John Forshey, traffic manager of the Toledo Board of Trade, and the com'te will be known as the C. F. A. Grain Routing Com'te.

A defense of the Hoover Administration and the Hoover Farm Board was the campaign plank of John W. Palmer in the Seventh Congressional District of Missouri. He was defeated by 9,000 in a vote of 50,000.

E. F. Creekmore gets as much as the President of the United States for the job of marketing the American cotton crop in a manner that will bring fair and adequate returns to the cotton growers. After he has enjoyed this princely salary long enough to show results commensurate with his towering genius we find cotton marketing conditions and cotton prices the worst they have ever been in American history.—*Muscatine Free Press*. Another testimonial for Government efficiency in business.

Decisions and New Complaints

Before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

No. 24802, Duluth Board of Trade et al. v. A. A. et al. A. E. Staley Manufacturing Co. permitted to intervene.

No. 24799, Southwestern Millers' League v. A. & S. et al. A. E. Staley Manufacturing Co. permitted to intervene.

No. 22698, Wichita Flour Mills Company v. Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway. Rates on wheat, in carloads, from points in Oklahoma and Texas to Wichita, Kans., there milled into flour and shipped to Galveston and Houston, Tex., for export, found not unreasonable. Complaint dismissed.

No. 24232, Mount Royal Rice Mills, Ltd., v. Southern Pacific et al. By Examiner T. P. Wilson. Rail-water-rail rate, rough rice, points in Louisiana west of the Mississippi to Montreal, Canada, unreasonable to the extent it exceeded 64 cents, minimum 60,000 pounds. Reparation proposed.

No. 22977, Harry Schimmel v. B. & O. Supplemental report by division 3. Original report, 168 I. C. C. 191, modified and set aside in so far as it found that the claim on the shipment of cottonseed-hull fiber or shavings, Jackson, Miss., to Paterson, N. J., delivered Dec. 12, 1922, was barred. New finding based on correspondence disclosed after original report showed that the statute of limitations had been tolled. Reparation awarded.

I. and S. 3484, rice and rice products, to, from, and between points in southern territory, and I. and S. No. 3494, rice and rice products to, from, and between points in southern territory. By division 4. Report written by Commissioner Eastman. Proposed revised rail-water rates, clean rice, carloads, Memphis, Tenn., and New Orleans, La., and other Gulf cities to Boston, Mass., New York, N. Y., Philadelphia, Pa., and Baltimore, Md., applicable through south Atlantic and Virginia ports, justified. Proceeding discontinued.

Cipher Codes

Universal Grain Code: Most complete, up-to-date grain code published. Effects a greater reduction in tolls than any other domestic code. 150 pages, 4½x7 inches. Price, leather bound, \$3.00; paper, \$1.50.

Robinson Telegraph Cipher Code: With all supplements, for domestic grain business. Leather bound, \$2.50; cloth, \$2.00.

Millers Telegraphic Cipher: (1917) For the milling and flour trades. 77 pages, 8¼x6 inches. Cloth bound. Price \$2.00.

Cross Telegraphic Cipher Code: 9th edition revised for provision and grain trades. 145 pages, 4½x5½ inches. Cloth bound. \$3.50.

A. B. C. Improved Fifth Edition Code, with Sup.: Reduces cable tolls 50% thru use of five-letter words, any two of which may be sent as one. In English. Price, \$20.00.

Bentley's Complete Phrase Code: Contains nearly 1,000 million combinations, any two of which can be sent as one word. Thru its use a saving of 50% can be effected in cablegrams. 213 pages. Appendix of 60 pages contains decimal moneys and list of bankers. Private supplement of 68 pages; Ciphers arranged in Termination Order, 40 pages, contains decimal moneys and list of bankers. 8½x10½ inches. Leather back and corners. \$10.00.

Baltimore Export Cable Code: Hinrich's fourth edition, completed especially for export grain trade. 152 pages, 6½x9 inches, bound in leather. Price \$15.00.

Riverside Flour Code, Improved (5 letter revision): Sixth edition. For use in domestic and export trade. Size 6x7 inches, 304 pages. Bound in flexible leather, \$12.50.

Calpack Code (1923) is designed to succeed and replace the codes published by the J. K. Armsby Co., and the California Fruit Canners' Ass'n in the fruit and vegetable packing industry. Size 6¼x8¼ inches. 850 pages, bound in keratol. Price \$10.00.

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

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for use in advising receivers of the amount and grade of grain loaded into a car. Especially adapted for filing claims for Loss of Weight in Transit. Each certificate gives: "Kind of scale used; Station; Car Number and Initials; Shipper's Name;—lbs. equal to—bus. of No. —; Date scales were tested and by whom; car thoroughly examined and found to be in good condition and properly sealed when delivered to the ————R. R. Co.; Seal Record, name and number, sides and ends; marked capacity of car; date; name of the weigher." On back is a form for recording the weight of each draught.

Printed and numbered in duplicate. Originals on Goldenrod Bond; duplicates on tough pink manila in two colors of ink. Well bound with heavy hinged pressboard covers. 75 originals, 75 duplicates and four sheets of carbon paper. Size 4½x4¼ inches. Weight 11 ozs.

Order No. 89 SWC.

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Grain & Feed Journals CONSOLIDATED

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Field Seeds

Morganfield, Ky.—The Kentucky Seeds Ass'n has changed its name to Korean Seed Growers Ass'n.

Chillicothe, Mo.—Grace Bailey has purchased a half interest in the Bailey Seed Co. from her brother, F. B. Bailey.

Michigan has increased its alfalfa production 800% since 1919, placing itself at the top of the list for states east of the Mississippi.

Lincoln, Neb.—Erection of a seed warehouse to cost \$12,000 is being contemplated by the State University College of Agriculture, E. A. Burnett is Chancellor.

Spencer, Ia.—Standard Seed Co. of Des Moines has been granted permission for construction of an 18x60 ft. warehouse here.—Art Torkelson, Lamson Bros. & Co.

Ames, Ia.—"Flax Day" will be a feature of the Farm and Home week at Iowa State College, Feb. 5. Flax is thought to produce better returns than many of the small grain crops, in spite of its present low price.

Toronto, Ont.—Some agitation is being aroused to change the standard for hulled timothy seed in Canada. The percentage was raised from 25 to 35 last year. Requests are now reaching authorities to change it back again.

Washington, D. C.—Many requests from the drouth regions of the Northwest are reaching the Department of Agriculture for extension of the seed loans of 1931 to cover the 1932 planting season. Requests to Congress are also being made for renewal of appropriations for this purpose.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 25.—Early movement of soybeans from growers' hands has been unusually slow. Growers have made fair progress with threshing and harvesting but have preferred to hold beans rather than to sell at prevailing prices. Estimates show about 15% of the crop had been sold up to Nov. 10. The early movement to mills in the Central States was slower than last year. The most rapid movement, as usual, took place in Illinois. Recently heavy exports of soybeans have been made.—Buro of Agricultural Economics.

Columbia, Mo.—The 3rd annual Certified Seed Show of the Missouri College of Agriculture will be held Dec. 15 and 16. Classes arranged include corn, oats, wheat, soybeans, red clover, and Korean lespedeza. Exhibits will be tested for germination and purity and the growing plants will be displayed beside each sample.

Alamosa, Colo.—The 7th annual San Luis Valley Pure Seed Show had 225 entrants, displaying 1,036 entries. Seed exhibits numbered 338. Blue ribbon winners included Adolph Heersink, Alamosa, sweet clover; James Ross, Alamosa, wheat; Arthur Speiser, Hooper, oats; James Ross, barley; J. M. Pacheco, San Acacio, field peas.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 20.—Movement of red clover seed from farms gained momentum in past two weeks but alsike continued to move slowly. About 50% of the red clover and 60% of the alsike has been sold by growers. Last year the figures were 60 to 65% for red clover and 75 to 80% for alsike.—Buro of Agricultural Economics.

Seed Corn Dusting Is Helpful

Higher yields of corn were produced from dusted seed in Iowa experiments in 1931 than from untreated seed. An aggregate of 120 corn plots were in the experiment. They gave rise to conviction on the part of plant pathologists that the dusting of seed corn is profitable.

The experiments were conducted on early maturing varieties, medium maturing varieties and hybrids by using three brands of dust on each variety. A check plot which received no treatment brought the total of corn plots in the experiments up to 120 for the state.

The average gain per acre for all three dusts was 4 bus. This gain was obtained at a cost of 4 cents per acre. The early varieties which were dust treated gained 2.9 bus. an acre over the untreated plots, the medium varieties gained 3.6 bus., and the hybrid varieties, 5.4 bus. an acre.

This is the third year that hybrid varieties have shown a greater increase by dust treatment than the early or medium maturing, open-pollinated varieties. Gains due to seed treatment varied over the state from no gain to 18.8 bus. per acre.

Alfalfa Seed Complaint Before Commission

Complaint has been entered with the Federal Trade Commission alleging false and misleading advertising by the Dakota Alfalfa Growers, Mitchell, S. D. It is numbered 1967 and released by the Commission as:

Dakota Alfalfa Growers, Mitchell, S. D., a co-partnership engaged in the sale of un-certified and unregistered alfalfa seed purchased from a growers' finance ass'n, advertises that seed comes direct from growers' ass'n interested in developing hardy seed, and is registered as U. S. Registry 223047, and uses the tags of blue and red adopted by Idaho crop improvement ass'n to indicate high grade products certified under state inspection.

Western Seedsmen Encouraged by Better Markets

Strong interest in the traffic buro of the American Seed Trade Ass'n was manifested at the annual fall and winter meeting of the Western Seedsmen Ass'n, held at Kansas City, Nov. 28, this year. Agreement among the delegates present led to contribution of \$300 from the ass'n funds and an assessment of \$5 on each of the 60 members to aid the buro, both funds conditional on the ability of the American Seed Trade Ass'n to maintain the traffic buro until June 30, 1932.

Pres. Carl R. Chesmore, St. Joseph, Mo., presided and gave much encouragement in his annual address. Definite information regarding the probable demand for field seeds is difficult to get and the seed trade looked upon new business as something for which to watch and wait.

The Ass'n was host to the delegates at a luncheon at the Baltimore hotel. The afternoon session was devoted to discussion of garden seed problems.

Kansas City seedsmen were hosts at the annual banquet in the evening, living up to their reputation at past Kansas City meetings.

Among those in attendance were Frank Weeks, Assaria, Kan.; John C. Leonard, and H. J. Rankin, Chicago; John A. Schrenker, Jr., Cincinnati; J. F. McMannama and J. F. Sinn, Clarinda, Ia.; Paul Warren, Crabbs Reynolds Taylor Co., Crawfordsville, Ind.; Floyd Field and F. A. Beal, Des Moines; Joost Sluis, Enkhuizen, Holland; M. A. Wilk, Fargo, N. D.; Will Emerson, Fremont, Neb.; Chas. O. Wilcox, Jackson, Mich.; F. W. Barteldes, Otto A. Barteldes and Max F. Wilhelm, Lawrence, Kan.; B. F. Sheehan, Lincoln, Neb.; O. M. Watts, Louisville Seed Co., and Charles Ross, Louisville, Ky.; J. P. Patton, Memphis, Tenn.; H. B. Courteen, Courteen Seed Co., Wm. Rowell, Lawrence, N. Teweles, and F. W. Kellogg, Milwaukee, Wis.; C. G. Massie and John W. Mathys, Minneapolis; E. B. Hicks, Nashville, Tenn.; H. G. Windheim, Omaha, Neb.; R. H. James, Rocky Ford, Colo.

L. S. Congdon, Sedgwick, Kan.; V. R. McCullough and Chas. Henning, Salina, Kan.; Charles Campbell and W. R. Campbell, Seward, Neb.; G. I. Chambers, I. C. Steurer, and W. W. Pitzer, Shenandoah, Ia.; L. G. Wertz, G. W. Cummings, and J. R. Wise, Sioux City, Ia.; C. H. Farris, G. F. Kellogg, Robert G. Kelly, and C. R. Chesmore, St. Joseph, Mo.

T. M. Scott and E. M. Page, Corneli Seed Co., Carl F. Roth and Ed. F. Mangelsdorf, Ed. F. Mangelsdorf and Bro., and A. H. Beardsley, St. Louis; Harry K. Coe, Topeka, Kan.; L. R. Robinson, Waterloo, Neb.

Directory

Grass and Field Seed Dealers

CONCORDIA, KANS.

The Bowman Seed Co., wholesale field seeds.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co., clover, timothy.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Rudy-Patrick Seed Co., field seed merchants.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Louisville Seed Co., seed merchants.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Courteen Seed Co., field seeds.

PHOENIX, ARIZ.

Capital Fuel & Feed Co., hay, alf., Berm., sor. seeds.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Cornell Seed Co., field seed merchants.

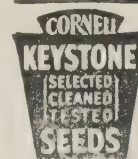
Mangelsdorf & Bros., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

SEDGWICK, KAN.

Sedgwick Alfalfa Mills, field seed merchants.

WICHITA, KAN.

Ross Seed Co., Kansas Grown Alfalfa.



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Buyers and sellers of

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St. Louis, Missouri

Wheat and Corn Kings Crowned at Grain and Hay Exhibition

Herman Trelle, world war veteran from Wembley, Alta., held his place as World Wheat King, at the annual Hay & Grain Show division of the International Livestock Exposition, conducted at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Nov. 28 to Dec. 5, inclusive.

Holding this highest honor with a sample of durum wheat, testing 66.4 lbs. per bu., Mr. Trelle acquires permanent possession of the trophy, which he took away from J. H. B. Smith, famous agriculturist of Wolf Creek, Alta., in 1929.

A list of blue ribbon winners on grain and field seeds shows the following crowns:

Alfalfa hay: M. V. Gillett, Lexington, Neb.
Timothy seed, wheat, rye, flax and field peas: Herman Trelle, Wembley, Alta.

Alsike: Geo. Thompson, Bend, Ore.
Flint corn: Stewart Campbell, Blenheim, Ont.

Red clover: Remi Lamarche, Casselman, Ont.

Soy beans: C. E. Canterbury, Cantrall, Ill.
Six-rowed barley: C. Edson Smith, Corvallis, Mont.

Alfalfa seed: O. P. Anderberg, Center Bow, Alta.

Field beans: Mrs. Mary E. Maycock, Milford, Ont.

Kafir corn: M. L. Pock, Stillwater, Okla.
Cow peas: Mrs. Luther Graham, Sparta, Tenn.

Sweet clover: Albert Robbins, Laura, Sask.
Oats: Dr. J. F. Meinzer, La Jara, Colo.

A Hoosier was made Corn King, Edw. N. Lux of Waldron, Ind., taking this honor with 10 ears of white corn from a crop that averaged 86 bus. per acre.

Robert Curry, 10 year old Indiana farm boy from Tipton, became corn prince, taking honors on 10 ears of "show type" yellow dent corn, that came from a field producing 77 bus. per acre this fall. The winning was by a narrow margin over 10 ears of yellow dent "utility" type shown by 12 year old Mildred Riley from Maroa, Ill., who took the next best place.

The annual Hay & Grain Show division of the International Livestock Exposition, has been growing in importance each year since it was inaugurated, and the crowds in attendance manifested as much interest in these seemingly inanimate exhibits as in the display of fine fat steers and pigs from the fields of fanciers and breeders of show animals.

Seed Movement in November

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during November, compared with November, 1930, in bus., except where otherwise noted, were as follows:

FLAXSEED

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1931	1930	1931	1930
Chicago	102,000	186,000	14,000	.....
Duluth	704,603	972,779	1,260,266	2,231,271
Ft. William	334,338	936,809	595,403	940,909
Milwaukee	60	21,450	.....	.....
Minneapolis	320,800	912,030	130,930	286,050
New York	320,000	.....	.....	.....
Superior	56,463	334,297	283,346	882,017

KAFIR AND MILO

Galveston .....	.....	870,928	.....	.....
Houston	170,300	10,400	140,356	.....
Hutchinson	158,600	318,500	.....	.....
Kansas City	257,400	299,200	107,000	128,000
New Orleans	3,900	.....	.....	.....
Wichita	24,700	10,400	7,800	2,600

CANE SEED

Kansas City ....	.....	47,150	.....	2,300
Wichita .....	.....	19,500	.....	3,900

SORGHUMS

Cincinnati .....	.....	1,400	.....	.....
Denver	11,200	5,600	.....	.....
Ft. Worth .....	.....	184,600	.....	397,800
Louisville	3,000	13,500	.....	.....

CLOVER

Chicago, lbs. ...	2,022,000	1,782,000	1,259,000	507,000
Milwaukee, lbs. ...	189,800	13,625	.....	163,855
New York, bags ..	.....	.....	875	.....

TIMOTHY

Chicago, lbs. ...	3,037,000	1,701,000	5,852,000	1,316,000
Milwaukee, lbs. ...	387,000	90,000	.....	99,740
New York, bags ..	.....	.....	349	.....

Seed Experiment Results

Markton and Gopher oats outyielded other varieties in tests made on dry land since 1917 at the Sheridan Field Experiment station. Markton led midseason oats in 6 of the 7 years since its introduction in 1924. Sixty Day led the early varieties until Gopher was included in the tests in 1927.

Methods of reducing the cost of wheat production are discussed in Bulletin 29 of the Panhandle Experiment Station (Oklahoma). Experiments were performed within 100 miles of Goodwell. Recommendations include rotation with cultivated row crops, summer fallowing only in extreme cases, vigorous weed control in preparing the soil, deep tillage at least once every 4 years, but not oftener than every 2 years, and construction of level terraces to retain and distribute run-off water for crop production.

No conclusive evidence was had that any of 5 varieties of hard winter wheat grown on different soils in 13 fields in several southern Illinois counties showed consistent superiority over the others in protein content and baking strength. The Illinois Experiment Station concluded Illinois environment conditions favor soft wheat, saying, "It seems scarcely probable that Illinois can consistently compete with the West and Northwest in the profitable production of high-grade bread wheats. Since, however, there is a large demand for soft-wheat flour ... future investigation may well give special attention to soft wheat."

Montana Seeking Cash Loans for Seed Wheat

The attorney general for Montana, reviewing the proposal of the Farm Board that the Grain Stabilization Corp. furnish spring wheat seed to boards of county commissioners at current market prices, f. o. b. nearest locations, the boards to pay transportation charges and give acceptable evidences of indebtedness, payable on or before Jan. 1, 1933, with interest at 4 per cent, regarded it as unconstitutional. He indicated the price factor was indefinite, and that many counties were financially unable to handle the loans.

A meeting of Montana elevator, mill and seed men, called by Montanans, Inc., last month, passed resolutions to Gov. J. E. Erickson, urging that the quality of state grains be maintained, and that Congress provide cash loans for spring seed, feed and fuel early in the year, also that the Farm Board set a definite price on its seed.

Gov. Erickson has appointed an emergency seed com'te, composed of H. R. Sumner, Sec'y Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n; Sam R. Sloan, Extension Agronomist; W. O. Whitcomb, Director State Seed Laboratory; A. H. Stafford, Commissioner of Agriculture, and Geo. H. Moran, Chief Grain Inspector at Great Falls.

Reports on eastern Montana, including drouth counties east of a line running north and south thru Cascade county, show a need for 148,000 bus. of wheat and 230,000 bus. of oats. In this same area 315,000 bus. of wheat are being held.

How the dealers are to be paid for the grain they sell to farmers for seeding in the drouth areas is a problem. It is indicated that gas, oil and machinery dealers will require cash. In Montana, a seed lien takes precedent over a first mortgage.

The resolution to the Governor, urging cash loans, read:

It is suggested that Congress be urged, through our Montana delegation, to make and provide cash loans for spring seed, feed and fuel for farmers in the Montana drouth area; it is agreed that such loans by Congress are imperative if Montana's grain production position is to be maintained; we

suggest that you advise our delegation in Congress that such loans should be passed and assured as early as possible, by early January preferably.

Seed Standards for North Dakota Drouth Districts

Minimum standards of quality, purity and adaptability for seed grains and flax to be imported by the drouth stricken areas of North Dakota have been established by Gov. Shafer's Emergency Seed Advisory Com'te, whose executive com'te is composed of State Seed Commissioner E. M. Gillig, E. G. Booth of the Agricultural college, and R. F. Gunkleman, seed merchant, all of Fargo. E. W. Norcross, deputy commissioner in the State Seed Department at Fargo, has been appointed the com'te's sec'y.

Western North Dakota is the territory which is suffering most. Varieties of seed suitable for this section have been established as follows:

Spring Wheat: Marquis and Ceres.

Durum Wheat: Kubanka and Mindum.

Barley: Manchuria, Velvet, Glabron, Odesa, Trebi and Hanchen.

Oats: Rainbow Type, including Green Russian. Victory Type, including Swedish Select, Banner, Lincoln, Silvermine, and Big Four. 60 Day Type, including Gopher and Iogold. (The 60 day types are not generally recommended for Western North Dakota principally on account of short straw.)

Flax: Bison, Buda and Linota.

Corn: Local grown stock, or other seed grown in strictly northern latitude or which is known to be only one year removed from native northern seed. Varieties such as Falconer, N. W. Dent, Early adapted strains of Minnesota No. 13, Early White Dent, Gehu Flint, and Dakota White Flint.

The standards of purity and quality which have been set up are as follows:

Spring Wheat: 1% tolerance of Durum, 1% tolerance Barley, Oats and Rye, or a total maximum tolerance of 2% including any inseparable foreign material. Only a trace of Kinghead and Cockle allowed. Free from noxious weeds. 5% tolerance for sprouted grain. Minimum test weight 56 pounds. Germination, 90% or better. Ergot

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and smut permitted according to U. S. grain standard tolerances.

Durum: 2% tolerance of Spring Wheat. 1% tolerance Barley, Oats and Rye, or a total maximum tolerance of 2% including any inseparable foreign material. Only a trace of Kinghead and Cockle allowed. Free from noxious weeds. 5% tolerance for sprouted grain. Minimum test weight 58 pounds. Germination, 85%. Ergot and smut permitted according to U. S. grain standard tolerances.

Oats: 94% clean grain, including not more than 5% other grains unless specified. Free from noxious weeds. 3% tolerance for Wild Oats. 3% tolerance for other weeds and inert matter. Germination, 85%. Test weight 31 lbs.

Barley: 95% clean grain including not more than 5% other grains unless specified. Free from noxious weeds. 3% tolerance for Wild Oats and other weed seeds. 2% tolerance for cracked grain or inert matter. Germination, 90%. Test weight, 43 pounds.

Flax: 92% clean grain and not to exceed 2% other crop seeds unless specified. 5% broken seeds and inert matter. Free from noxious weeds. 3% tolerance of other weed seeds. Germination, 90%.

All business and correspondence relating to the recommendation and approval of seed stocks which are to be suitable for Western North Dakota, will be handled thru E. M. Gillig, State Seed Commissioner, Fargo, N. D., chairman of the Emergency Comite.

Minnesota Requests Seeds for Free Testing Early

Seed samples for free testing should be sent now to the State Seed Laboratory at University Farm, St. Paul. This laboratory, maintained by the state department of agriculture, will test up to ten samples of seed free for any farmer or firm in Minnesota. While the service is offered all year, the laboratory urges sending samples now to avoid the rush which always slows up reports as spring approaches.

Two kinds of analyses will be made, one being a purity test showing the per cent of clean seed and identifying weed seeds; and the other a germination test giving the percentage of viable seed. Persons sending samples should specify which tests they wish.

Seed should be cleaned before samples for testing are taken. Samples should consist of about one-half pint of seed, taken from several different parts of the lot. Samples should be mailed in strong envelopes, to prevent their being lost, and the name and address of the sender included with each package.

Most state agricultural colleges offer about the same service on seed testing. Likewise they are faced with a similar condition in the spring. Seeds sent for analysis at this time help keep the laboratories busy and receive prompt attention than during the spring rush period.

Grain Futures in Annual Report of Sec'y of Agriculture

Sec'y of Agriculture Hyde in his annual report to the President issued Dec. 9 makes a plea for more regulation of grain futures trading. In part he says:

Legislation to strengthen the present grain futures act seems desirable, to eliminate sharp practices in the handling of customers' orders, and to afford a safe and sure means of control over the purely speculative trading of large operators. Under existing conditions the unrestricted opportunity to buy or sell futures enables large traders at times to take advantage of technical situations to the disadvantage, not only of producers and cash handlers of grain, but of the small traders composing the general trading public.

Small traders are necessary to maintain a liquid futures market. They should be guaranteed fair play and a fair chance against those with larger means. This is said not to encourage speculation but to emphasize the necessity of making the future-trading

system equitable. It should extend equal opportunity to all traders so that its benefits may flow as directly as possible to the producers of grain and the handlers of actual grain and grain products. Existing legislation does not give the Federal Government authority to limit excessively large speculative lines or to limit short selling calculated to demoralize prices.

Colorado Maintains Alfalfa Seed Grades

Presented with the four-state agreement to change the grading of alfalfa seed so as to lower slightly the standards, Colorado growers voted to maintain the present guarantees of variety, origin, purity and germination. The voting was done at a recent business meeting of the Colorado Seed Growers Ass'n at Colorado Springs.

South Dakota, Utah, Idaho and Montana have agreed to lower the quality of their

blue tag registered alfalfa seed. The refusal of Colorado growers to change their standards in accordance, makes their blue tag registered alfalfa seed higher quality than that in the 4 states which instituted the change. The comparison demonstrates:

Colorado seed must be 99.5% pure, or one-fourth of 1% higher than the 4-state agreement.

It contains no sweet clover seed. The agreement allows 90 such seeds to the pound.

It contains no noxious weed seeds. The agreement permits 8 seeds per pound of dodder, wild mustard and fanweed.

Colorado dealers voted to change the color of their second grade seed tag from red to white. This grade is also higher than the second grade under the 4 states agreement. It must be 99% pure; contain not to exceed 1/16th of 1% sweet clover seed, and no noxious weed seeds.

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Randolph is the selected Grain Drying Equipment for elevators and mills throughout the United States and Foreign Countries.

Engineers of large elevators and mills—men who keep in touch with all modern developments—who are constantly investigating improved methods—were among the first to prove the value of the Randolph Grain Drier as an additional insurance against losses in business. But—before they became regular users of the Randolph, they made the most rigid investigations of its practicability, its economy and its efficiency of operation.

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Upon request we shall be glad to send you our catalogue giving complete information on the Randolph Grain Drier and how this Drier was originally developed to meet every requirement for handling all kinds of grain, seeds and beans.

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Supreme Court Decisions

Digests of recent decisions by State and Federal Courts involving rules, methods and practices of the wholesale grain, field seeds and feedstuffs trades.

Landlord's lien held to attach to crops raised by sublessee, where premises were subleased without landlord's consent (Comp. St. 1921, § 7363.)—*Peak v. Gaddy*. *Supreme Court of Oklahoma*. 3 Pac. (2d) 1042.

Penalty for Breach of Contract.—Where contract provided for charge against buyer, breaching contract, of 20 cents per barrel for selling flour, buyer held liable therefor.—*Consolidated Flour Mills Co. v. Di Marco*. *Court of Appeal of Louisiana*. 136 South. 657.

Crop Mortgage.—Lessor's crop mortgagee held entitled to lessor's share of crop harvested during redemption period, against purchaser at foreclosure of antecedent realty mortgage (Civ. Code, § 2955; Code Civ. Proc. § 707).—*Shintaffer v. Bank of Italy*. *District Court of Appeal, California*. 4 Pac. (2d) 185.

Failure of Bank Collecting Draft.—Where plaintiff drew draft on defendant and sent it to bank having authority to collect immediately, and defendant had deposit account in bank with balance sufficient to pay, and drew check on such bank for amount of draft, and bank had on hand sufficient funds, and draft was marked paid and surrendered to drawee, and bank subsequently closed without remitting funds, plaintiff could not recover from defendant.—*Abilene Flour Mills Co. v. Jackson Lumber Co.* *Supreme Court of Alabama*. 136 South. 808.

Carrying Charges Valid.—Under contract to buy flour to be manufactured for future delivery, provision obligating buyer for specified carrying charges held valid. Carrying charges were valid, whether treated as actual damages for breach of contract, or as consideration for prolonging time within which buyer was required to furnish shipping instructions, since parties contemplated that seller should be able to perform on fifteen days' notice, making it necessary to keep on hand or available on call, at grain elevators, wheat to be manufactured into flour, or manufacture and hold flour in warehouse ready for shipment, and as an incident seller would incur elevator or warehouse charges, to be covered by the carrying charges provided in contract.—*Stanard-Tilton Milling Co. v. Toole*. *Supreme Court of Alabama*. 137 South. 13.

Shipper Liable for Freight Charges.—Shipper's direction that hay reshipped to it should be delivered to certain party held acceptance of shipment, rendering shipper liable for tariff charges. Facts disclosed that shipment of hay by order-notify B/L was not taken by notify party, and thereafter shipper directed that shipment be forwarded to shipper at another destination, and, when shipment arrived at such destination, shipper notified carrier in writing to deliver car to certain party. Such direction constituted acceptance of shipment by shipper, as constituting exercise of dominion over shipment.

On arrival of car at new destination, party to whom shipper directed delivery refused to accept it, and shipper thereafter, though immediately notified, failed to take delivery and abandoned shipment.—*Philadelphia & Reading Ry. Co. v. Taylor*. *Superior Court of Pennsylvania*. 156 Atl. 587.

No Recovery against Warehouseman without Payment of Charges

Roy G. Utne stored wheat and rye in the elevator at Ortley, S. D., and was given receipts by the Berkner Grain Co., who later sold the elevator to McCabe Bros. Co., who shipped all the grain to Minneapolis, Minn.

Utne demanded the return of the grain or the value thereof; but McCabe Bros. failed to pay and Utne brought suit. The Circuit Court of Day County gave him judgment, but this was reversed July 27, 1931, by the Supreme Court of South Dakota, saying:

Plaintiff's complaint does not allege any return of the warehouse receipt, nor does it allege the tender of all proper charges upon the property as required by this statute. Plaintiff contends that the allegation in paragraph 8 of the complaint is a sufficient allegation of these facts. Paragraph 8 is as follows: "That the Berkner Grain Co. on the 31st day of January, 1927, recognizing that said grain was stored and in its possession and belonging to the plaintiff, and that the storage arrangement had not been terminated prior thereto, attempted to sell said grain and to compute the storage charges thereon, and this plaintiff forwarded to the defendant a sight draft for the net amount due, which the defendant thereupon refused to pay." With this we cannot agree.

This action is something more than an ordinary action in conversion. When grain is delivered to a warehouse and a receipt is taken therefor, the rights of the parties are governed by special statutory enactments. Rev. Code 1919, §§ 9745 to 9767, inclusive. The rights of the owner of storage receipts are controlled by these statutes. The statute, section 9754, requires something more than a mere demand; it requires the return of the receipt and the tender of all proper charges.

This court has just held, in the case of South Dakota Wheat Growers' Ass'n v. Farmers' Grain Co., of Firesteel, 237 N. W. 723, that it is the failure of the warehouseman to comply with his statutory duty that constitutes the wrong; that there is no wrong on behalf of the warehouseman until there is a failure to redeliver grain of like kind, grade, and quality upon proper demand, tender, and offer, as required by statute. The return of the warehouse receipts and the tender of all proper charges, as required by section 9754, are therefore conditions precedent to any right of recovery.

In the ordinary action for conversion, a demand for personal property and a refusal to comply with it merely evidence the fact of conversion. It is the fact of conversion that is the basis of the cause of action. If a conversion is otherwise shown, demand and refusal are not essential. In this action, however, it is the fact of the failure of the warehouseman to comply with his statutory duty that is the basis of the cause of action. The statute imposes no duty upon the warehouseman to redeliver until a demand, tender, and offer has been made as required in section 9754; it follows that no cause of action arises until the ticket holder complies with this statute.—237—N.W. Rep. 775.

There seems to be a marked tendency in our section towards the independent buyer of grains and away from governmental agencies.—*Greybull Elvtr. Co.*, Paul B. Hughes, sec'y-treas., Greybull, Wyo.

Barge Line Liable for Shortage

The Inland Waterways Corporation failed to deliver at New Orleans a full shipment of bulk grain made by the Hallet & Carey Co., at St. Paul, Minn., and on suit No. 9137, being brought by the shipper judgment was given in favor of shipper by the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals. The court said:

The particular exemption clause relied upon by the carrier is as follows: "No claims for variation of weights or shrinkage will be allowed except in case of loss due to negligence on the part of the carrier." The language is not well chosen and the meaning is not free from doubt. Strictly speaking, there can be no claim for "variation of weights." Appellant apparently treats the words "variation of weights" and the word "shrinkage" as synonymous, so that the exemption clause covers only one thing, viz., "shrinkage." Appellee apparently treats the words "variation of weights" as meaning "shortage in weights," so that the exemption clause would cover two things: shortage in weights, and shrinkage.

We think the latter construction of the clause is the correct one. "Variation of weights" does not signify shrinkage any more than it signifies theft; and while "variation of weights" might be evidence of shrinkage, it might also be evidence of numerous other things.

Furthermore, it seems clear from the contract that the carrier is not exempt from liability for all shortage in weight or for all shrinkage, but only for some varieties thereof. Those varieties do not include shortage or shrinkage due to negligence by the carrier. This would seem to be the reasonable construction of the language of the contract; but if the wording leaves the meaning doubtful, the contract, being one limiting the common law liability of the carrier, must be construed most strongly against the carrier.

Our conclusions are that the facts fail to show that the defendant carrier is brought within the shortage clause of the contract of carriage exempting it from liability because they fail to show non-negligent shortage; further, that the facts do not bring the case within the rule that where the carrier has shown the cause of loss and that cause is one for which the carrier is exempt from liability for loss, it is incumbent on the shipper to show negligence on the part of the carrier, because the facts fail to show the cause of loss.

Under the facts stipulated, the presumption remains intact that the loss was caused by the fault of the carrier.

We think the trial court was right in ordering judgment for the plaintiff, and the judgment is affirmed.

Patents Granted

[Concluded from page 669.]

stations, means at each station to supply material to the moulds, presser dies cooperating with the moulds to successively compress the material supplied to the moulds, said presser dies each having a head entering the mould, of less diameter than the latter and of a conical form so as to exert a compressing action axially as well as transversely and leaving a cavity in the material after each pressing operation.

1,531,196. Grain Distributor. Chas. B. Read, Ceylon, Saskatchewan, Canada. The combination with a discharge spout leading from an elevator head, of a downwardly inclining distributing spout having the upper end continuously receiving from the discharge spout and pivotally mounted to permit of the swinging of the distributor spout around a vertical axis and the lower end provided with an endwise shiftable telescoping section, a horizontally disposed suitably mounted circular track positioned concentric to the vertical axis aforesaid, a carriage operating on the track and supporting the distributing spout therefrom, a plurality of suitably spaced upwardly converging bin spouts, means normally locking the lower end of the distributor spout in an up position clear of the bin spouts, means for rotating the distributor spout to bring the lower end thereof into alignment with the bin spouts, means for releasing the lower end of the distributor spout to drop into telescopic relation with the bin spout with which it is aligned and means for subsequently raising the lower end of the bin spout to locked position.

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W. S. BRAUDT,
AUDITOR AND TREASURER.

Patents Granted

1,831,625. Grinding Mill. Harlowe Hardinge, York, assignor to Hardinge Co., York, Pa. In a grinding mill, the combination with a rotary drum having an inlet opening and having an outlet opening at one end thereof, said inlet opening surrounding said outlet opening, of deflecting means in said inlet opening deflecting fluid currents along the wall of drum.

1,832,550. Scale. Harlan A. Hadley, St. Johnsbury Vt., assignor to E. & T. Fairbanks & Co., St. Johnsbury. The combination with a scale lever, a pendulated means secured thereto, and indicating means comprising a pointer and a projecting lens mounted on said pendulated means and movable therewith and adapted to move relative to each other.

1,832,553. Rice Cleaning Device. Ambrose M., John W. and Philip M. Hoefling, Chico, assignors to Hoefling Bros., Chico, Cal. In a device for burning beards from grain, a hopper, a chute depending therefrom having a zigzag portion, and means for electrically producing a flame throughout the zigzag portion of the chute to an intensity which will burn the beards from said grains without material effect thereon.

1,830,792. Shaker Sieve. Rudolf Herman, Dresden, Germany. Method for the production of shaker sieves, for vibration, made of wire gauze consisting in providing warp wires of soft shapable material and weft wires of high quality spring steel, undulating the weft wires before weaving, and in this previously undulated condition inserting the weft wires in the open division of the warp wires for the weaving.

1,833,447. Seed Cleaner and Grader. Frank O. Taylor, Hot Springs, Mont. A separating table for grain having a portion of its rear wall disposed obliquely relative to the adja-

cent end wall, and upper and lower screens extending over the entire area of the table, the upper screen having a portion crimped to form a pocket adjacent the obliquely disposed wall for reception of sand and heavy particles separated from the grain, and said wall having an opening therethrough constituting an outlet for the pocket.

1,831,665. Corn Ear Holder. Hubert Hunt, Sound Beach, Conn. A corn ear holder, comprising end members, inverted channelled telescoping members connecting the end

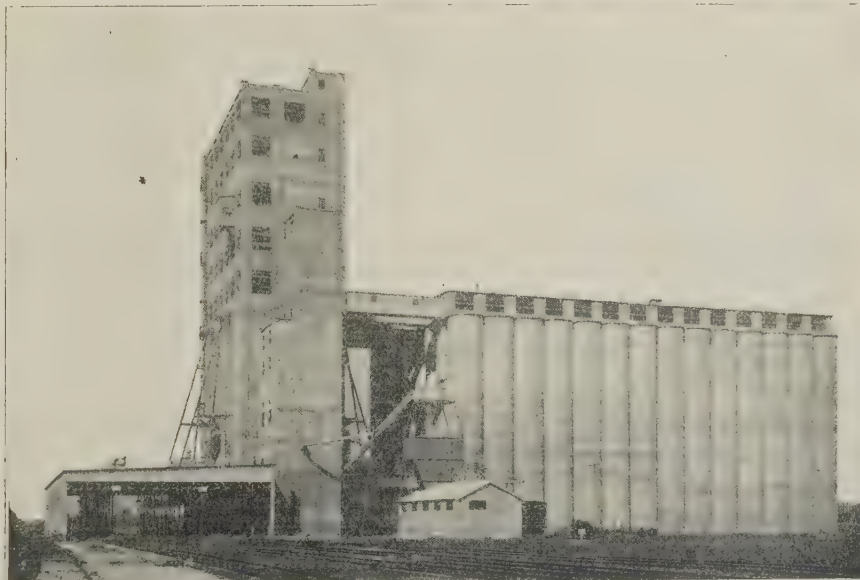
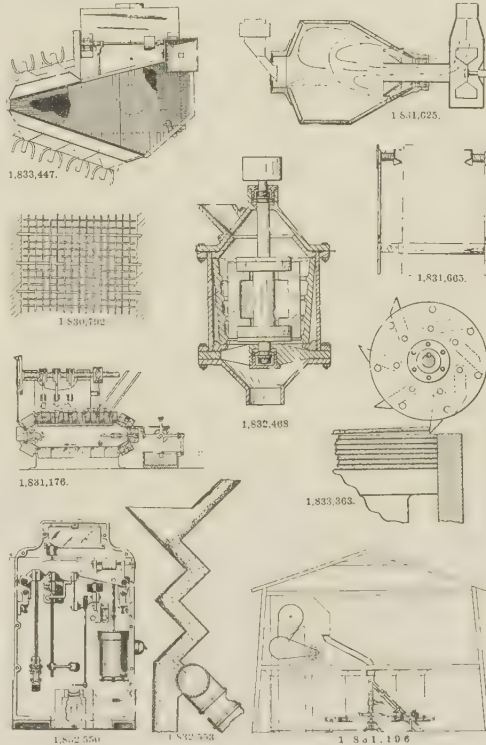
members, the lower edges of the outer channelled member having inwardly returned edges to support the inner channelled member, means to hold the telescoping members in adjusted positions to hold the end members relatively spaced, and spring actuated means slidably and rotatably engaging the end members and adapted to engage opposite ends of an ear of corn.

1,832,468. Hammer Mill. Milton McMillan, Anaheim, and Robert S. McMillan, Long Beach, Cal. A hammer mill comprising a shell, an intake chute at the top of the shell, an outlet apron at the bottom of the shell, a vertical shaft extending into the shell, means journaling the shaft in the shell, means to rotate the shaft, a plurality of hammers secured to said shaft and extending radially therefrom, and a frusto-conical distributing ring mounted in the shell and surrounding the hammers, and the ring tapering inwardly towards the bottom whereby the material is gradually reduced in size as it falls thru the mill.

1,833,363. Linseed Cake Discharger. Alfred J. Johnson, Red Wing, Minn., assignor to Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. In apparatus for discharging meal cakes from the cage in which they are pressed, means for removing the layers of meal as they emerge from the cage comprising a wheel mounted above the cage at one side thereof, a plurality of pivoted teeth carried upon the wheel at equally spaced intervals, stops on the wheel for limiting the movement of the teeth to the rear, and means for rotating the wheel, said wheel being positioned so that its teeth engage the edges of said cakes and separate them from the body of meal cakes in the cage therebeneath.

1,831,176. Manufacture of Seed Blocks. Birger Holm-Hansen, Oslo, Norway, assignor to International Skogplantningsmetode Aktieselskap, Oslo. An apparatus for forming seed blocks and planting seed, comprising a set of moulds for forming seed blocks from a suitable material by a pressing operation, means to move said moulds by a step by step motion successively to a plurality of

[Concluded on page 668.]



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Insurance Notes

Insurance policies that are worthless are being peddled by wild "agencies" operating out of Ft. Worth, Tex., and New Albany, Ind. A number of other agencies are exploiting worthless insurance, and will continue to do so until checked by the post office authorities.

Dust Explosions Can Be Vented Without Damage

The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture made tests Oct. 20 at Arlington, Va., on the possibility of releasing dust explosion pressures thru properly proportioned vents without structural damage.

A model elevator, consisting of a room, 4x5x5 ft., gallery 2½x2½x20 ft., and tower 3x3x12 ft., was used in this demonstration, arranged by David J. Price, chairman, and Hylton R. Brown, sec'y, for the members of the Dust Explosions Hazards Com'te.

Ten explosion tests were made, proving that it was possible to vent an explosion without damage to structure or equipment; that explosion pressures could be released without breaking glass in a structure of this kind by providing swinging vents in the ratio of 1 sq. ft. to 80 cu. ft. of volume; that a reduction in pressure was the result when the explosion is properly vented close to the source of ignition; that with proper venting at the source of ignition and a well vented gallery propagation of flame from the room to the tower can be prevented; that pressures in excess of 150 pounds per square foot may be produced without breaking fixed glass windows; that additional protection was necessary for aluminum powder; that an explosion in an improperly vented section of a plant stirs up static dust in an adjoining section to form a cloud thru which the flame propagates.

A Non-Freeze Solution for Water Barrels

With the season approaching when the thermometer registers temperatures below the freezing point it becomes necessary to prevent the freezing of water in barrels intended to extinguish fires in their incipency.

A solution of commercial calcium chloride is recommended. The following proportions of the chemical and water in mixture will produce 50 gallons of anti-freeze solution, capable of withstanding the temperatures shown.

Approximate Freezing Point (Fahrenheit)	Water	Commercial Calcium Chloride
10 above zero	45 gallons	100 pounds
0 zero	42½ "	125 "
10 below "	40 "	148 "
20 "	40 "	168 "
30 "	40 "	183 "
40 "	40 "	200 "

In preparing the solution the calcium chloride should be poured into boiling water and stirred until it is thoroughly dissolved. It is preferable to make the mixture while the water is boiling over the fire, so that the chemical will dissolve more easily and quickly. The solution should then be transferred to empty water barrels. It is odorless and slow to evaporate.

Metal barrels are better than those of wood, which is shrunk by the chemical.

Considering the character of the news and more especially the action of the market it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that wheat shows a strong desire to advance in spite of all opposition and that another bull movement is under way.—Hulburt, Warren & Chandler.

Section of Food and Drugs Act Unconstitutional

Haled before court on a charge of shipping a quantity of corn bran not up to labelled weight from Louisiana into Texas, the Shreveport Grain & Elevator Co., Shreveport, La., successfully attacked the section of the Food & Drugs Act relied on by enforcing officials and won dismissal of the case.

The information filed by the U. S. attorney on July 23, 1929, against the Louisiana company, charged shipment on or about Jan. 5 of that year, of a quantity of corn bran tagged to weigh 100 lbs. net, but not containing that weight of product.

Defendant filed a demurrer and a motion to quash. On Feb. 21, 1930, the court decided, without expression of opinion, sustaining the demurrer and holding unconstitutional the section of the Food and Drugs Act involved.

The government filed a motion for rehearing, which was granted. On Sept. 16, 1930, the court sustained the demurrer and dismissed the information, expressing opinion as:

This is a criminal information, charging the defendant with misbranding certain corn bran, in violation of the pure food and drugs act of June 30, 1906 (34 Stat. 768 (21 U. S. C. A. Sections 1-5, 7-15) in that each sack of said product was branded as containing 100 lbs net, whereas in truth they contained a lesser quantity. By amendment it is charged that some of the sacks contained not more than 85 pounds net, and that the average was about 96 pounds.

Defendant moved to quash the information on the ground that said act violates articles 1, 2, and 3 of the Federal Constitution because it attempts 'to grant legislative powers to the judiciary and to the executive departments of the Government,' and it violates the fifth amendment to the Constitution, in that it 'seeks to deprive of life, liberty, and property without due process of law,' as well as the fourteenth amendment, 'for the same reason,' and, further, that it violates the sixth amendment because 'it is too indefinite, sets up no ascertainable standard of guilt and defendant cannot be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation against it thereunder.'

After declaring that sacks or packages containing articles of food shall have the net weight or measure plainly stamped thereon, the third paragraph of section 3 of the act, as amended (37 Stat. 732, 21 U. S. C. A. section 10, paragraph 3), provides as follows: 'Third. If in package form, the quantity of the contents be not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package in terms of weight, measure, or numerical count. Reasonable variations shall be permitted, and tolerances and also exemptions as to small packages shall be established by rules and regulations made in accordance with the provisions of section 3 of this title.'

It must be remembered that this is a criminal action for the alleged violation of this statute, one of the very few that have been brought thereunder, and, while the proceeding is against a corporation, it might easily have been one charging an individual, who in default of payment of fine could be subjected to imprisonment. Hence a much stricter construction is required than if it were merely an act affecting civil rights. I have no doubt that Congress has the power,

for the protection of the public, to require that packages containing articles of food shall have stamped thereon the correct weight or number, and that the dealer, without having any fraudulent or criminal purpose, may, in an extensive business, be unable to comply exactly in each instance with this requirement. However, in such circumstances, it would be a question of intent for the court and jury, if there was a variation, but the dealer would have a fixed standard by which to be guided, whereas under the quoted provision of the act, its violation, in large measure, is left either to the discretion of the enforcing department in making rules or regulations, or to the judgment of the court and jury in each instance as to what is reasonable. This might vary according to the views of the particular tribunal, and the dealer could never know whether he was violating the law or not until he was brought into court.

For these reasons, I believe the asserted ground of unconstitutionality under the sixth amendment, is well founded. See U. S. v. L. Cohen Grocery Co., 255 U. S. 81, 41 S. Ct. 298, 65 L. Ed. 516, 14 A. L. R. 1045; Connally v. General Const. Co. 269 U. S. 385, 46 S. Ct. 126, 70 L. Ed. 322; Yu Cong Eng v. Trinidad, 271 U. S. 500, 46 S. Ct. 619, 70 L. Ed. 1059; U. S. v. Reese et al., 92 U. S. 214, 23 L. Ed. 563; U. S. v. Brewer, 139 U. S. 278, 11 S. Ct. 538, 35 L. Ed. 190; Todd v. U. S., 158 U. S. 282, 15 S. Ct. 889, 39 L. Ed. 982.

For the reasons assigned the demurrer or motion to dismiss will be sustained. Proper decree may be presented.

Books Received

STINKING SMUT IN WHEAT.—Circular No. 182, prepared by three employees of the Department of Agriculture, summarizes what is known of stinking smut or bunt of wheat and how to prevent it, with chapters on losses, recognition, prevention, smut-free seed, cleaning and treating seed, methods of cleaning, methods of treating, dry and wet; why seed should be treated every year. For the crop year prior to July 1, 1930, 155 terminal markets received 68,285 carloads of smutty wheat out of a total of 596,559, each car being discounted \$45 to \$250. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Price, 10 cents.

THE GOVERNMENT'S EXPERIMENT IN WHEAT is an authentic chronology of Federal Farm Board operations and their effect on the wheat market, recording the official statements and press releases describing the various moves and enabling the reader to follow step by step the results of artificial stimulation of prices that reached its climax as a complete failure. Official statements and price records are given for over 200 different dates, from June 15, 1929, when the president signed the Agricultural Marketing Act, to Oct. 29, 1931, when Chairman Stone defended his secrecy. The data contained in this pamphlet of 48 pages should be valuable to grain dealers desiring to expose the greatest raid on the U. S. Treasury and the harm done to producers by the Farm Board. Compiled by the Public Relations Department of the Kansas City Board of Trade, Kansas City, Mo.

ECONOMIC VALUE OF SHORT SELLING.—One of the most valuable contributions to the literature of grain marketing is a paper by S. S. Huebner, professor of insurance and commerce, University of Pennsylvania, giving an unprejudiced view of this necessary function of exchange trading. Professor Huebner declares that few fundamental business institutions are so misunderstood by the public as are our commodity exchanges. The public does not appreciate that the professional speculators are as willing to take the buying as the selling side. In closing his paper the professor well says "The great need today is for free and open markets which constantly reflect supply and demand, which encourage speculative support, which place no more restrictions on short selling than long buying, and which are free of attempts to peg prices artificially at levels unwarranted by basic conditions. Issued by the Grain Com'te on National Affairs, Room 1124, 141 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

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Feedstuffs

Nashville, Tenn.—Dr. W. H. Strowd, sec'y Southeastern Millers Ass'n, is understood to be pushing a bill for presentation before Congress, requiring that all poisons which resemble feedstuffs must be distinctively colored.

Over a month of a milk war in western New York has adversely affected the feed business of the districts involved. Dairy-men are feeding home grown feeds with a minimum of supplements, waiting for the return of feeding profits.

New York, N. Y.—W. A. James, D.V.M., has been appointed to the research staff of the Iodine Educational Buro, in line with its policy of expansion in animal pathology and nutrition. His activities will be principally devoted to research in the animal and poultry field.

Dallas, Tex.—Feeding of cattle and calves has increased 25% in Texas this year, according to a survey covering 180 counties made by the *Dallas News*. The panhandle region has the heaviest increases, but other regions demonstrate strong uptrends in livestock population.

The argument for feeding a mixture of proteins is augmented by results in experiments conducted by Prof. L. A. Weaver at the University of Missouri. He added dry skim milk to the "trinity mixture" of tankage, alfalfa, and linseed meal, supplementing corn. The pigs receiving the addition gave the most economical gains.

Memphis, Tenn.—Introduction of testimony by the Federal Trade Commission in its investigation of the cottonseed industry under Senate resolution is nearing completion. Hearings now under way here are expected to be the last of a series in various parts of the south. Hearings are being conducted in the Chisca hotel.

Chicago, Ill.—Arrangements have been made by Sears, Roebuck & Co. for manufacture of livestock feeds at Chicago, Kansas City, Minneapolis, Philadelphia, and Buffalo. The company has been in the feed business in a small way for some years. Its new policy includes all classes of animal and poultry feeds, and quotations of prices on a market basis.

Following announcement by the Columbia University scientists that vitamin D is a means of preventing rickets, and the claim that yeast, irradiated with ultra-violet rays is full of this important factor, transmittable to milk thru the body of a cow, Roger Jessup, enterprising California dairyman, sought permission of the county medical milk commission to feed yeast to his dairy animals. Children receiving vitamin rich milk more readily assimilate calcium and build strong frames. The milk should have increased market value.

Hog numbers have been decreasing since 1928, and between Jan. 1 of that year and Jan. 1, 1931, numbers decreased 8,294,000 head or 13.7%. Of this reduction, 4,525,000 head or 54.6% occurred in areas outside of the Corn Belt. The decrease in the Corn Belt amounted to 3,769,000 head, but more than three-fourths of the reduction in this area occurred in the five states east of the Mississippi River. The tendency to expand hog production in the Western Corn Belt States has been very marked since the World War, and on Jan. 1, 1931, this group of states had 56.4% of the total hogs in the country, whereas in 1920 they had only 36.6%.

La Fayette, Ind.—Purdue University has arranged its annual agricultural conference for Jan. 11 to 15, inclusive, in 1932. Dairy feeding problems will be discussed the morning of Wednesday, Jan. 13.

Studies of 150,000 cows show that some farmers would have to milk 33 cows to get as much financial profit as other farmers get by milking three high-producing cows that are properly fed. Your feed properly prepared might help.

Cattle numbers on farms and ranges have been on the upswing of a new cycle since early 1928, and between Jan. 1 of that year and Jan. 1, 1931, numbers increased 3,279,000 head, or 5.9%. This increase was not reflected in cattle slaughter until this year. Expansion in cattle numbers thus far has been largely in the Corn Belt and in some of the states where wheat is a major crop. The relatively low prices of grain compared with livestock prices is resulting in an increasing tendency to expand livestock production in these areas. The expansion in cattle numbers in the Western Range States has been very small because of the competition for available range from large numbers of sheep.

In spite of the liberal supply of hogs conditions indicate a shortage in pork later, according to the *Corn Belt Dailies*. Earlier this fall marketing of hogs, especially from the drouth stricken regions of the northwest, where the animals were under normal market weights, was heavy. Later large numbers of light weight animals were pushed on the market because of danger from cholera, and further losses were effected by ravages of the disease. Packing houses show no disposition to hold pork for future consuming demands. This condition is holding pork prices at low levels for the present, and just as surely foretell a shortage in pork later, in spite of heavy farrowings last spring. Winter feeding of hogs should prove profitable.

Screenings in Wheat Bran

Some buyers pressed by bad markets during the summer refused to accept delivery of standard wheat bran because the product offered contained some screenings. This was the initial cause for a movement advocated by the Grain Products Com'ite of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n at the annual convention this fall, urging definition of standard wheat bran as

The coarse outer covering of the wheat kernel as separated from cleaned and scoured wheat in the usual process of commercial milling, with not exceeding —% mill run screenings.

An attempt was made at the annual convention of the Feed Control Officials of America to get this definition included in its rules. The officials tabled the definition. In their discussion they indicated that interstate shipment of bran or middlings, containing a percentage of mill run screenings, without declaration of the screenings on the label, could be construed as violation of the Food & Drugs act.

The definition is included in the rules of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, and trade practice customarily accepts a proportion of screenings in standard bran and middlings.

No Extension on Feed Loans

Sec'y Hyde of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, notified Gov. Green of South Dakota that the time limit for applications for Federal loans for feeding livestock in the Northwest would not be extended beyond Dec. 1, in response to a request.

Gov. Green's request stated many farmers were finding difficulty in obtaining waivers of first mortgages on their livestock to comply with the demands of the federal loans and furnish security.

Fertilizer Regulations Changed

New York State has changed its regulations covering the sale of commercial fertilizer, effective Jan. 1, next. New requirements demand that fertilizer grades, as well as the guaranteed analysis, be expressed in terms of nitrogen instead of the ammonia equivalent.

This has the effect of improving the value of fertilizer in any grade, according to Prof. A. C. Clark, Geneva, in charge of fertilizer inspection work at the State Experiment Station. A fertilizer of 5-8-7 grade, which now contains approximately 5% ammonia, or 4.11% nitrogen, will have to show the actual nitrogen content after Jan. 1. The same grade would then have 5% nitrogen.

Kansas City May Establish Millfeed Futures

Feedstuffs delivered on contract at Kansas City are in a favorable position for movement to nearly every section of the country on a favorable rate basis. Likewise Kansas City is the second largest feed manufacturing and mixing center in the country. These are among the reasons advanced for establishing a millfeed futures market, as a division of the trading activities on the Kansas City Board of Trade.

Agitation has been active for a long time. Recently Frank A. Theis, pres. of the Board, appointed a com'ite headed by Harry C. Gamage, to investigate the possibilities. This com'ite is meeting with feed and milling interests, and will work out plans to be placed before the voting membership. A favorable report from the com'ite is expected to cause a millfeed futures department to be established on the Board of Trade about Jan. 1.

Changes in rates whereby the former system of transit balances has been changed to proportional arrangements is among the recent developments urging immediate initiation of the project.

The St. Louis Merchants Exchange was the first to institute millfeed futures and develop a hedging market for mills. The Portland Merchants Exchange was the next to take action.

Exports of Feeds

Exports of feeds of domestic origin during October, 1931, compared with October, 1930, and for the 10 months ended with October, 1931, as compared with the same period a year ago, are reported by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce (000 omitted), in short tons, as follows:

	October 1931	October 1930	10 mos. ended Oct. 1931	10 mos. ended Oct. 1930
Hay	200	281	5,070	5,098
Cottonseed cake	29,275	2,958	63,464	25,813
Linseed cake	23,843	5,888	182,522	148,467
Other oil cake	3,865	115	40,940	8,138
Cottonseed meal	10,555	1,328	18,562	16,005
Linseed meal	670	263	7,641	10,108
Other oil meal	53	93	1,323	2,059
Oyster shell	7,355	5,154	52,126	44,294
Fishmeal	76	...	2,661	...
Alfalfa meal	324	...	1,678	...
Mixed dairy feed	204	92	1,602	1,547
Mixed poultry feed	203	450	5,503	5,445
Other mixed feed	355	463	6,472	11,125
All other feeds	3,616	1,620	24,563	15,460

California Feed Men Seek Profitable Margins

Representatives of retail feed dealers, grinders and mixers, branded feed manufacturers, and feed concentrate wholesalers met in Sacramento Nov. 28 to further the program begun by the California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n for stabilization of the feed industry in California.

Recently the California legislature enacted laws permitting resale price control contracts when necessary to curb cut price vendors. With this foundation the Ass'n circulated a petition among retail feed dealers, and manufacturers in the 14 districts into which the feed business of the state was divided, with the idea of initiating a program of stabilization representing the retailer, wholesaler, manufacturer and grain interests. The petition read:

We, the retail feed dealers of northern California, request the co-operation of manufacturers and wholesale distributors of proprietary or branded feeds and concentrates through resellers, to give their individual support in maintaining a minimum resale price in accordance with California law, on their proprietary or branded feed products in this district and in other retail feed districts of northern California.

We further urge, in exchange for our co-operation in consumer distribution, that feed manufacturers and concentrate wholesalers consistently encourage the resale of their products through regular retail feed stores at resale margins agreeable to local stabilization committees selected by and representing local retail feed dealers.

The petition met ready response. Meetings of dealers were held in each district and each elected a Stabilization Committee. These committees were the foundation of the conference at Sacramento.

The conference felt a stabilization program would prove ineffective if it were based on proprietary mixed feeds alone; coarse grains and bulk feed would have to be included to prevent further development of home mixing. While it has been common practice among the retailers to resell coarse grains at practically the cost figure, as a leader for other lines, it was felt this placed undue burden on the branded feeds to support the profits for the entire enterprise.

Local committees were believed able to cope with this condition if manufacturers of feeds would maintain fair resale margins on feeds.

Cooperation between dealers in meeting the itinerant truck peddler problem, and extension of county wide ordinances to protect the local business would help maintain reasonable margins, it was felt.

Those present believed that margins should be maintained on replacement value, thus bringing uniformity in price and elimination of cutthroat competition.

Many local grinders and mixers handle proprietary feeds as well as their own brands. In most cases their machinery was put in to meet the competition of cheap proprietary feeds. This was the defense against the fear of large manufacturers that maintaining a retail margin on branded feeds would place them at a disadvantage.

Opinion circulated that the final purchaser is less interested in price than he is

in quality and that price cutting only cheapens the product in his mind.

Before the close of the meeting manufacturers and wholesale handlers of concentrate ingredients agreed to cooperate with local stabilization committees within reasonable limits but the working out of operating methods was left to the committees.

Other meetings will be held in each district, to which the representatives of the manufacturers and wholesalers will be invited for working out the final policies, involving channels of distribution, operating resale margins, and ordinances for control of itinerants.

Feed for a Horse

Henry Jehle, a retired farmer at Pana, Ill., wanted to know something about the amount of food a horse would eat in a lifetime. So he kept a careful record on the calories consumed by the family pet and servant thru the 22 years of its life.

Total food consumption figures for the animal are reported as 55 tons hay, 1,200 bus. corn, and 1,500 bus. oats. Of course, there was a bit of grass on the side.

Looks like horses make a pretty good market for grain, and we ought to have more of them.

Soybean Meal Definitions

The National Soybean Oil Manufacturers Ass'n has adopted a set of definitions covering the meal product from the various methods of oil extraction from soybeans. These are:

Old process soybean oil cake is the product obtained after expressing part of the oil by crushing, cooking and hydraulic pressure, from soybeans.

Soybean oil meal shall be classed according to the process employed as follows:

1. Old process soybean oil meal

A. Old process soybean oil meal is the ground product obtained by grinding old process soybean oil cake.

B. Expeller soybean oil meal is the ground product obtained after expressing part of the oil by crushing, cooking and expeller pressure, from soybeans.

2. New process soybean oil meal or extracted soybean oil meal is the ground product obtained after extracting part of the oil by crushing, heating, and the use of solvents, from soybeans.

Ground soybeans is the product obtained by grinding whole soybeans without removing any of the oil. (Note: This product is sometimes erroneously called soybean meal to distinguish it from soybean oil meal.)

Vitamin C May Be Produced

The impossible is being done. Vitamins are being isolated and examined as ingredients instead of factors in the food supply of man and beast. The last number of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS, page 612, called attention to the isolation of vitamin D by the German scientist, Prof. Adolf Windhaus, into a pure crystal, three-billionths of a gram of which will relieve rickets.

Now comes announcement of Dr. Ottar Rygh, Norwegian chemist and scientist at the University of Upsala, that he and his wife, Dr. Aagot Rygh, have discovered vitamin C and a method for its production.

Dr. Rygh says that narotine, a substance familiar to scientists, is identical with the early stage of vitamin C. Large quantities of this substance exists in young plants and unripe fruits disappearing as the plants or fruit ripens and changing to vitamin C. Possibility exists for binding the vitamin in pill form for the treatment of deficiencies.

What the effect will be in feeding of domestic animals and fowls can only be conjectured at this time, but hope exists that the vitamin may eventually be made available for improving animal and poultry rations.

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Feedstuffs Movement in November

Receipts and shipments of feedstuffs at the various markets during November, compared with November, 1930, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1931	1930	1931	1930
Baltimore		1,704		
†Chicago	18,183	23,077	46,654	46,130
Cincinnati		120		
‡Kansas City	3,000	3,980	20,140	18,800
Milwaukee	660	60	6,200	7,210
†Minneapolis	2,596	4,749	42,439	54,227
New York	151			
†Peoria	14,280	22,100	14,960	29,246

†Millfeed. ‡Bran and shorts.

Feeding Experiment Results

Soybeans produced efficient results when fed with tankage to pigs on rape and alfalfa forage in experiments at the Delaware station.

Fish meal was a satisfactory protein supplement for fattening lambs and the animals relished the feed, in experiments at the California Station, with 4 lots of 25 lambs each. Adding potassium iodide to the salt in the ration increased the rate of gain a little over the check lot. No taint of fish was held by the carcasses.

Calcium lactate proved an efficient source of lime for dairy cattle in experiments at the Michigan Station, 50 per cent of its calcium being retained by the body, and the phosphorus retention being increased. Bone meal proved a good supplement but was improved by addition of milk sugar. Both steamed bone meal and raw rock phosphate were found to supply the calcium and phosphorus needed by dairy animals, but raw rock phosphate injured the health of the cows due to fluorine content.

Adding tankage to a ration of shelled corn for pigs on rape pasture increased the rate and decreased the feed required per unit of

gain in experiments at the Michigan Station. Pigs fed barley alone gained faster and more economically than pigs fed shelled corn alone. Ground barley alone produced more rapid and economical gains than barley and oats ground together. Adding ground oats to shelled corn improved the ration. Tankage added to a ration of either shelled corn and ground oats, or barley and oats ground together, increased rate and efficiency of gains.

Corn was about 7 per cent more valuable than oats, and cottonseed cake about 3.5 per cent more valuable than corn, pound for pound, in a series of 7 tests at the Montana Experiment Station to determine the comparative value of concentrates as substitutes for part of the hay in a winter ration for range ewes. A pound of cake or corn was equivalent to not more than 3 lbs. of alfalfa hay when 4 to 5 oz. of the concentrate was fed per ewe daily and the alfalfa hay graded No. 2 or better. The average lb. of corn replaced 2.54 lbs. of alfalfa hay.

Economy of wheat in feeding dairy cows is dependent upon its price and not upon its feeding value, according to the results of an experiment at the Oklahoma Panhandle Station. Two lots of 4 Holstein cows each were fed during 2 alternate 15-day periods on a ration composed of either 300 lbs. of milo, 100 lbs. of wheat bran, and 100 lbs. of cottonseed meal, or 200 lbs. of wheat, 100 lbs. of milo and 75 lbs. cottonseed meal. Cows were on native pasture. The cost per lb. of milk was 3.1 and 4 cts. in lots 1 and 2, respectively, while receiving the no-wheat ration, and 3 and 3.7 cts. while receiving the ration containing wheat. In each test the wheat bearing ration gave the higher production. It was concluded that wheat was equal to milo for dairy cows and that it required less cottonseed meal and did not need supplementing with bran.

Ohio Trials Improve Tankage Supplement

In winter feeding trials conducted by W. L. Robison, Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, corn and tankage produced gains almost twice as rapidly as did corn alone. Furthermore, each pound of tankage fed saved 4.7 pounds of corn. Few feeds are superior to tankage for use as the only supplement to grain.

Investigating improving of corn and tankage for winter feeding, a combination of skimmed milk and tankage was found more effective than skimmed milk or tankage alone. Approximately a half gallon of milk and a fifth of a pound of tankage per head daily were fed.

A mixture of one pound of linseed meal or cottonseed meal to two pounds of tankage likewise proved superior to tankage alone. Feeding a little ground alfalfa, or other leguminous hay, with any of these combinations was beneficial. Half as much alfalfa as tankage was fed.

The mixture of tankage, a plant protein concentrate, and a ground leguminous hay is adapted to self feeding in one compartment of a self feeder, with grain in the others. Or, if ear corn is used, it may be fed at the rate of 0.5, 0.6, and 0.8 pound per head daily to pigs under 75, between 75 and 125, and over 125 pounds in weight, respectively.

St. Louis Feed Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week on the St. Louis market per ton of standard bran, gray shorts and standard middlings for the February delivery:

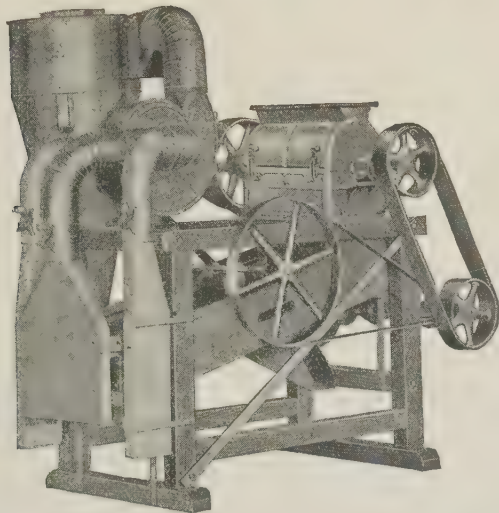
	Nov. 7	Nov. 14	Nov. 21	Nov. 28	Dec. 5
Bran	\$13.50	\$12.25	\$12.75	\$11.00	\$12.25
Shorts	16.25	14.80	14.60	12.25	13.00
Midds.	15.75	13.75	13.75	11.50	12.25

Hay Movement in November

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during November, compared with November, 1930, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1931	1930	1931	1930
Baltimore .....	.....	374	.....	.....
Chicago	4,179	15,681	272	3,350
Cincinnati .....	.....	6,424	.....	.....
Denver	1,991	3,366	.....	.....
Kansas City	6,144	20,160	1,068	10,296
Milwaukee	36	204	.....	.....
Minneapolis	2,140	1,554	58	106
New York	254
Peoria	160	610	10	130
San Francisco	337

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Poultry Feeds and Feeding

La Fayette, Ind.—Purdue University has arranged its annual agricultural conference, Jan. 11 to 15, inclusive, to include 4 days study of the poultry business. Wednesday, Jan. 13, will feature economics and feeding.

Milk is the foundation of good poultry feeding, according to Prof. C. B. Knox of the Iowa State College. He contends experiments at the college demonstrate hens receiving milk in addition to animal proteins lay 25% more eggs in cold weather than those receiving protein from animal sources only.

Salt, calcium carbonate, bone meal and charcoal are the most important minerals for laying hens, according to experiments at the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station. Adding milk to a ration of corn, wheat and oats increased egg production from 42 to 143 eggs per bird, but the further addition of minerals boosted it to 187 eggs per bird.

All laying mashers should contain meat scraps. Those that are mixed by commercial firms naturally include meat scraps as one of the integral parts of the ration. The hens must have animal protein in order to lay eggs, and meat scrap fits in with the hens' diet. The meat scrap should make up approximately 20% of the laying mash.—*American Poultry Journal*.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Hull Mills, Markesan, Wis., has secured the contract to supply the Lambrecht Creamery Co.'s world's largest poultry farm, with feeds, according to J. M. Hull. Some weeks ago GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS carried information regarding the building operations of this company, constructing chicken apartment houses which will house an aggregate 120,000 chickens, capable of producing 21,600,000 eggs annually. Each house will hold 6,000 chickens. Chicken runs are on porches, enclosed with glass that admits ultra-violet rays. Automatic heating and washed air for ventilating are two features. The farm will require 80 tons of feed weekly when its 20 houses are completed and it gets capacity production.

New York Poultry Show Dates Changed

Because of partial conflict with the Harrisburg (Pa.) Farm Show, the dates of the New York Madison Square Garden Poultry Show have been changed to Jan. 6-10, inclusive. Entries close Dec. 9.

This permits exhibitors to make both shows.

The Coliseum Show at Chicago has just been completed. The New York Show is the next important show scheduled.

Milk Treatment for Coccidiosis

Heavy feeding of milk will help clear up the after effects of coccidiosis. This is effectively done by mixing dry skim milk, dry buttermilk, or dry milk sugars into the feed the birds are receiving.

The California Experiment Station suggests use of a dry milk mash containing 40% milk for chicks suffering with the disease. It may also be used for layers. Enough milk should be added to the regular mash to make 20% lactose (milk sugar); a dry milk analyzing 50% lactose would require 40 lbs. in 100 lbs. of mash.

This mash should be before the birds about 10 days. More than 2 weeks may cause the birds to go into a partial molt as a result of excess protein and accelerated egg production.

Feed grinders and mixers, in territories given over to heavy production of eggs, may

find some opportunity to prepare and sell a milk feed for the treatment of coccidiosis.

Missouri Chick Starter

The standard Missouri Chick Starter formula is a simple mix that readily lends itself to production by the average grain and feed man, and fits into the feeding practices of a great many communities. It is

Yellow corn meal	50 lbs.
Bran	15 "
Shorts	15 "
Dry skim milk	15 "
Bone meal	4 "
Salt	1 "

Turkey Fattening Ration

Thanksgiving is past, but lots of folks eat turkey for Christmas and it is early enough to increase the fat on the Yuletide bird by careful feeding. Cornell University recommends the following formula:

50 lbs. corn meal
20 lbs. white meat midds
10 lbs. ground heavy oats
10 lbs. meat scrap
10 lbs. dry skim milk

This should be mixed with water into a batter, fresh before each feeding. The more the bird eats, the more meat on the Holiday table.

Poultry Experiment Results

Turkey poults were found to require more protein than baby chicks, in experiments at the California station. When the amount of protein was raised too high, however, it caused irregular development of the birds.

Rats were used in a California Station experiment with sardine meal, fed at levels approximating 100, 80, 60, 40, 20, 15, and 10 per cent. Yeast was used to supply vitamins B and G, fish oil to supply vitamins A and D, and 1 per cent each of sodium chloride and calcium carbonate was added when fish meal was fed at 20 per cent or lower levels. Best growth was obtained on a mixture of sardine meal 20 wheat 80, yeast 2, sodium chloride 1, and calcium carbonate 1. No mixture of natural foodstuffs was found which would produce markedly better growth. A diet of wheat and gluten with the same protein level gave inferior results.

Egg Production Mounts

Altho the number of hens and pullets of laying age was 5% less, total egg production, Nov. 1, was about 10% greater than on the corresponding date last year, judging by returns for farm flocks belonging to crop reporters of the Dept. of Agri.

This increase is the result of heavier layings per hen this year, which has occurred thruout the season with the exception of a short period in the early spring. Total eggs laid per hen on these farm flocks have been about 6% greater to Nov. 1 this year than for either the previous year or the five-year average to that date.

Layings per hen, Nov. 1, were exceptionally heavy for that date, being about three eggs more per 100 hens, or 19%, greater than in 1930, when they were about average for that date. Unusually mild October weather and heavy feeding induced by low prices for grain and relatively favorable prices for eggs were important factors in increasing the rate of layings.—*Scratch*.

Iron oxide rightly takes its place side by side with the orthodox feeding minerals, bone meal, salt, calcium carbonate, potassium, iodide, copper sulphate, etc., now so widely and justifiably used with success in countless feeding yards.—John M. Evvard.

Winter Layers Need Complete Ration

For satisfactory winter laying, hens must be fed a complete ration, advises George Ghostley, of Anoka, prominent poultry breeder and hatcheryman. He recommends:

A dry laying mash containing 20% meat scraps and dry milk together, the rest ground grains, or grains and mill feeds, should be before the hens in hoppers or feeders all the time.

Three pounds bone meal, 1 pint of cod liver oil and three-fourths pound of salt should be added to each 100 pounds of mash. Five pounds of vegetables daily to 100 hens, or alfalfa leaves from the hay mow, are good. If you have no vegetables or alfalfa hay add 5 to 10% of alfalfa meal to the mash.

Ten to 12 pounds of grain daily to 100 Leghorns, or 12 to 14 pounds to 100 hens of the heavier breeds, is about right. Water, oyster shell and grit should be provided.

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By Lamon & Lee

A book of 247 pages designed to meet the needs of all who are interested in feeds for poultry. Grains, rations and methods used in every section of the U. S. are taken up and discussed to make this book of value in all sections.

In three parts: Part I is devoted to the principles of feeding, explains which elements have been found essential in feeding poultry and tells why certain combinations are made. Every grain or feed-stuff used for poultry is discussed in Part II. Rations for every class of poultry keepers are included in Part III.

An invaluable book which should be in the reference library of every grinder and mixer of feeds for poultry.

Price \$1.75 plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

332 S. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

Feed and Ingredient Manufacturers Display at Coliseum Show

The annual Coliseum Poultry Show, held at Chicago Dec. 1-6, matched its previous successes with heavy attendance and an impressive list of entries.

Competition for ribbons and trophies was keen in every class, including the layer, utility and meat types, of chickens. Large space was also devoted to turkeys, pigeons, bantams, and pets, including monkeys, rabbits, shetland ponies, dogs, opossums, racoons, and bears.

Among the interesting exhibits was a Japanese Tosa bird, with a tail nine feet long.

Feed ingredient, remedy, and mixed feed manufacturers had a great many booths with interesting exhibits. Among them were:

American Dry Milk Institute: Display of dried skim milk and dried buttermilk, with Cy Sievert, head of its feed service department, distributing literature and information on the use of these products.

Swift & Co.: Exhibit of dried buttermilk, raw and steamed bone meal, meat scraps and other by-products of the packing industry used by poultry keepers, in charge of J. J. Ferguson, A. C. Spierling, A. F. Leathers and Geo. Jeck.

F. E. Booth Co., Inc.: Sardine oil, lately come into prominence as a carrier of vitamin D, was a feature of this display in charge of Fred P. DeHoff.

The Quaker Oats Co.: Display was of feed samples, and posters regarding the feeding of poultry, demonstrating the service of the company. O. B. Kent, Arthur Swenie, W. H. Henning, Frank Perine and Frank Farley were in charge.

Oyster Shell Products Corp.: Bob Crawford and Gus Ackerman, vice-presidents, discussed the relative merits of Pilot and Reef brand oyster shells in supplying the hen with calcium carbonate for making strong shells on eggs.

Northwestern Yeast Co.: Judge D. E. Hale, H. Atkins, W. H. Laabs, John B. Greenan and W. A. Stoddard were in charge of a display of animal-poultry yeast and discussed its merits. Literature was passed out to interested attendance. Mr. Hale and Mr. Atkins also served as poultry judges.

S. Howes Co., Inc., and Nowak Milling Corp. combined in a display of cubed feeds for poultry feeding, and the machinery used to make it. It was in charge of M. Smyth for the former and A. C. Adams for the latter institution.

Calcium Carbonate Boosts Rates on Feeds

Railroads in Southern Classification Territory look upon chemically pure calcium carbonate as a medicine or condiment, and poultry feeds containing it rate 6 classes higher than the same poultry feeds containing agricultural limestone or ground oyster shell.

Many state feed inspection laws require that the percentage of calcium carbonate in the carrier of this ingredient be stamped on the bag, using the words "calcium carbonate." Whereupon the railroads boost the classification. Their authority is Item 10 on Page 198 of the Consolidated Freight Classification No. 6. So the man who manufactures and ships feeds is between the devil and the deep blue sea.

An attempt to correct the classification is being considered by the Traffic Bureau of the American Seed Trade Ass'n.

Various brands of cod liver oil offered on the Minnesota market have been investigated by the Department of Agriculture and reports forwarded to the manufacturers. The results have not been made public, and H. A. Halvorson, chemist in charge, is indefinite about the release date.

SUCCESS

BRAND

Selected Poultry Scraps

50% Protein

Digester Tankage

60% Protein

Most profitable high protein supplements for feeding hogs and poultry.

Write or phone our nearest office at our expense

Success Mills, Inc.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Kansas City, Mo.

E. St. Louis, Ill.

Service

Service goes inseparably with quality. Dependable service—it is the ability to furnish supplies when the need is urgent that is the genuine test of service. The test is not afforded when the demand is slow.

The value of a manufacturing connection to its customers is not fully apparent at that time, and the difference between good and bad is not so obvious. When the profit is to be made is the time when things are moving with a snap and a zip. That's when the manufacturing connection that can furnish quantity, quality and service is a real friend. —From Wilson & Co.'s Red W Book.

There you have the definition of a large manufacturer of packing house products commonly sold by the elevators grinding and mixing feeds for local consumption. It infers prompt and cooperative relations between the manufacturer and the grain elevator. Similar service is a part of the duties of the elevator in turn.

When the final consumer wakes up in the morning and demands ham and eggs, he expects them on his breakfast plate, not tomorrow or the next day, but at breakfast time when he is hungry for ham and eggs.

The grinder and mixer is one of the principal connections between the hens and their ability to meet the demand of the consumer. He makes the feed from which they make the eggs.

The ability of the grain and feed man to grind and mix rations on which the hens will economically produce eggs automatically comes under the word.

Keeping up his stocks so that he is always in a position to supply the farmer or poultry man with his needs immediately on demand is another part of his job.

Acquainting his patrons with the new things which are constantly being developed to create greater profits comes under the same heading.

Familiarizing himself with the problems of his patrons and keeping up informative contacts so that he is in a position to give sound, helpful answers to the doubts and hopes of his patrons is another part.

These things and many others are included in the service an elevator-grinder-mixer owes his trade. It precludes the development of sound and capable sources of supply for the products he must buy to meet the demands of his customers; and the advertising and selling of items and products which will meet their needs and help them to greater profits. The capable fellow who makes a raging success of his business, always has his eye out to keep it profitable and make it command the respect of an ever-increasing volume of trade.

Practical Poultry Farming

by L. M. Hurd

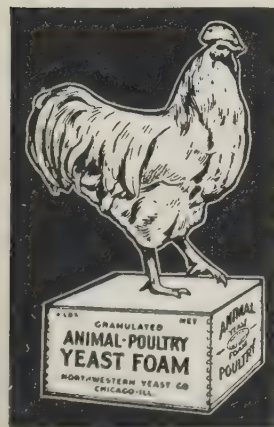
extension instructor in poultry husbandry, New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University, is an up to date treatise on the raising of poultry. The poultryman who keeps hens as a main enterprise, the farmer whose flock is incidental to other farm operations, and the feed dealer who wants to talk knowingly about poultry raising will all find the book useful and profitable to read. Printed in large type, and with many illustrations, its 400 pages are full of practical information.

Price \$3.50, f. o. b. Chicago

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CONSOLIDATED

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Increase Your Mash Feeds Business with ANIMAL-POULTRY YEAST FOAM



Millers and Feed Manufacturers Cashing In Big on the Large and Increasing Demand for Yeast Feeds

Faster growth, increased fertility and much greater resistance to disease have been proved so often that yeast in poultry and stock feeds is now considered a necessity by all wise breeders. Yeast is the richest known source of Vitamin B—the growth vitamin—and is rich also in Vitamin E, which produces fertility and stimulates reproduction. Yeast-fed stock and birds have more red corpuscles, fewer bacteria in the digestive tract, and much better digestion.

Animal-Poultry Yeast Foam in your mash feeds will increase your feed sales and profits, give better results to your customers, and bring them back for more. A postcard inquiry will bring the complete story of yeast and yeast feeding by return mail. Write today.

NORTHWESTERN YEAST CO.

Department X, 1750 North Ashland Avenue, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Tankage Holds Its Reputation in Kansas Tests

Tankage, as a single protein supplement for hogs on alfalfa pasture, held its reputation for maximum gains in tests at the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station, according to C. W. McCampbell, in charge of animal husbandry. He reports:

For some time there has been confusion in the minds of many Kansas hog feeders relative to the kind of protein supplement one should feed with corn and other grain to hogs being fattened on alfalfa pasture.

This report deals with a test conducted at the Kansas station during the summer of 1931, in which tankage alone as a protein supplement for corn was compared with mixtures of tankage, linseed oil meal and cottonseed meal.

Five lots of spring pigs averaging around 62 pounds when the test started on June 22, 1931, were used. The test ran 120 days. Each of the five lots were fed on alfalfa pasture. All were self-fed, the corn from one compartment; the protein supplement from another compartment of the same self-feeder. No minerals were fed.

Lot 1, fed corn plus tankage, gained 1.62 pounds per head per day; consumed a daily ration of 5.2 pounds of corn, and 0.21 pounds of tankage; required 320.73 pounds of corn, and 13.32 pounds of tankage to make 100 pounds of gain, and produced gains at a cost of \$3.47 per cwt.

Lot 2, fed corn plus tankage 1 part and cottonseed meal 1 part, gained 1.66 pounds per head per day; consumed a daily ration of 5.28 pounds of corn, 0.16 pounds of tankage, and 0.16 pounds of cottonseed meal; required 318.23 pounds of corn, 8.54 pounds of tankage, and 8.54 pounds of cottonseed meal to make 100 pounds of gain and produced gains at a cost of \$3.46 per hundredweight.

Lot 3, fed corn plus linseed oil meal 1 part and cottonseed meal 1 part, gained 0.94 pounds per head per day; consumed a daily ration of 3.37 pounds of corn, 0.10 pounds of linseed oil meal and 0.10 pounds of cottonseed meal; required 360.04 pounds of corn, 10.05 pounds of linseed oil meal, and 10.05 pounds of cottonseed meal to make 100 pounds of gain, and produced gains at a cost of \$3.88 per hundredweight.

Lot 4, fed corn plus tankage 1 part, linseed oil meal 1 part, and cottonseed meal 1 part, gained 1.58 pounds per head per day; consumed a daily ration of 4.96 pounds of corn, 0.13 pounds of tankage, 0.13 pounds of linseed oil meal and 0.13 pounds of cottonseed meal; required 313.15 pounds of corn, 8.08 pounds of tankage, 8.08 pounds of linseed oil meal, and 8.08 pounds of cottonseed meal to make 100 pounds of gain and produced gains at a cost of \$3.51 per hundredweight.

Lot 5, fed corn plus tankage 2 parts and linseed oil meal 1 part, gained 1.67 pounds per head per day; consumed a daily ration of 5.39 pounds of corn, 0.18 pounds of tankage, and 0.09 pounds of linseed oil meal; required 322.31 pounds of corn, 10.42 pounds of tankage, and 521 pounds of linseed oil meal to make 100 pounds of gain, and produced gains at a cost of \$3.51 per hundredweight.

The costs of feed used in this test were: Shelled corn 56 cents per bu., tankage \$30 per ton, cottonseed meal \$25 per ton and linseed oil meal \$30 per ton.

A comparison of the results shows there was no significant difference in either the daily gains or the feed required to make 100 pounds of gain in the lots where tankage was used alone or as a part of the protein supplement fed.

The reduction in the cost of gains by adding either or both linseed oil meal and cottonseed meal did not exceed 5 cents per hundred pounds of gain produced. This emphasizes the fact that tankage alone was not materially improved as a protein supplement for hogs that are being fattened on good alfalfa pasture by mixing either linseed oil meal or cottonseed meal with it.

The value of tankage as a protein supplement in a ration for hogs being fattened for market on good alfalfa pasture is further indicated by comparing Lots 2 and 3. In Lot 2, tankage and cottonseed meal were mixed half and half. In Lot 3, linseed oil meal and cottonseed meal were mixed half and half. The daily gains were nearly 80 per cent greater and the cost of gains nearly 11 per cent less in Lot 2, fed tankage and cottonseed meal.

Further evidence of the value of tankage is in a comparison of Lots 4 and 5. It will be noted in Lot 4, receiving 1-3 tankage, 1-3 cottonseed meal, and 1-3 linseed oil meal

as a protein supplement, the daily gains were smaller and the cost of gains just as high as the cost of gains in Lot 5, receiving 2-3 tankage and 1-3 linseed oil meal as a protein supplement.

This test also indicates the possibility of producing large and economical gains without the use of minerals when tankage is used alone or as the basis of the protein supplement in hog feeding rations.

Minnesota Hog Supplement

Trials with various mixtures of protein supplements, carried on at University Farm, St. Paul, Minn., during the past year, indicate that the following mixture is very good: 2 parts tankage, 1 part linseed meal, and 1 part alfalfa meal. This mixture gave the cheapest gains of six different ones tried.

Bank failures having diminished, the underwriters have reduced the rate for draft insurance from the peak of \$1 per \$1,000 to 50c per \$1,000 effective Nov. 15.

The United States produces annually 75,000 to 90,000 short tons of fish meal and fish guano, exceeding \$4,500,000 in value. Considerable quantities, nevertheless, are imported, chiefly from Canada and Japan. Only since the war have fish waste and unsalable fish been converted into fish meal, for animal consumption, instead of fish scrap (guano), which is used only as a fertilizer.

Cottonseed Meal Down

By J. M. TRENHOLM

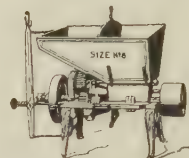
Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 5.—Today ended a week of quiet trading in cottonseed meal. The market was inclined to drag. There was little change in value until today when the market broke about 50 cents a ton. Early in the week the demand appeared to be good but with continued liquidation in outside markets and hedge selling of meal by mills, buyers backed away and profit taking by shorts was the only sustaining feature.

During the past two weeks dairy products have declined in value. So has live stock. General conditions have worked against the meal market. The market is now down \$4 a ton from the high and up \$4 from the low of the season. With an improvement in the business world at large cottonseed meal could easily demand better values, but unless this comes about we appear to be going into several months of heavy production and hedge selling may be expected to be in the market continually. Little has been heard of exporters buying recently but there seems to be a good demand in the west at higher prices than are obtainable in the central belt.

BOWSHER Crush Grind Feed Mills Mix

Rapidly crush ear corn (with or without husk) and grind all the small grains; either separately or mixed—mixed as they are being ground—not before or after. This saves time and labor.

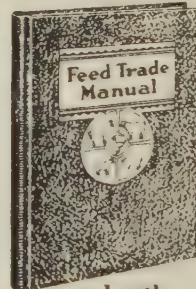
"COMBINATION" MILLS



Use the famous Cone-Shape burrs. Light Draft. Large Capacity. Solidly Built. Long Life. Special sizes for the milling trade. Sacking or Wagon Box Elevator. Circular on request.

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SOUTH BEND INDIANA

A Complete Manual of up-to-date Feed Formulas



Indispensable to the man who mixes and grinds feed.

A Practical How To Do It Book containing Formulas for all kinds of feed for any section of the country.

Leather Bound \$5.00 } Plus Postage
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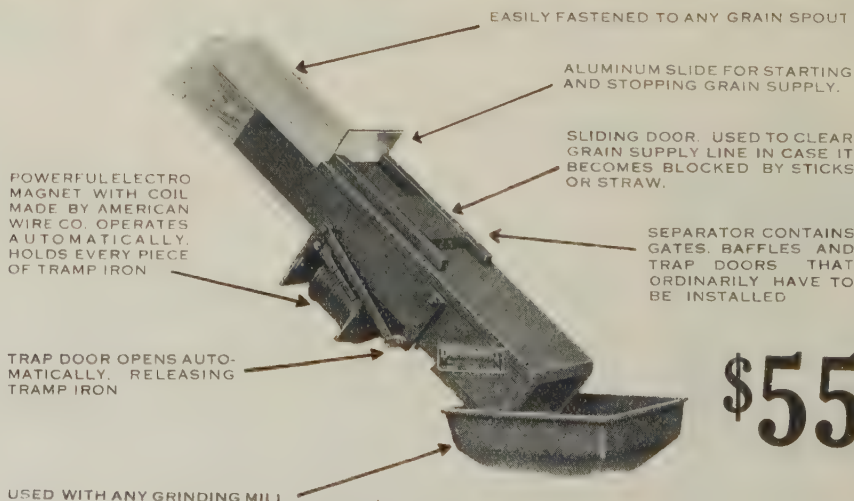
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332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

DREADNAUGHT Feed Grinding Machinery

Electro Magnetic Separator



\$55

Write for complete information

Bryant Engineering Co., Port Huron, Mich.

WELL! WELL! WELL!

• **A**t last it's time to stop worrying about higher taxes and bigger and redder deficits for the holiday season.

• So here's a great big wish and a *personal* one—from us—to you—

• For Happy Holidays and A Merry Christmas

(As Much As Possible)

**Arcady Farms Milling
Company**

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS



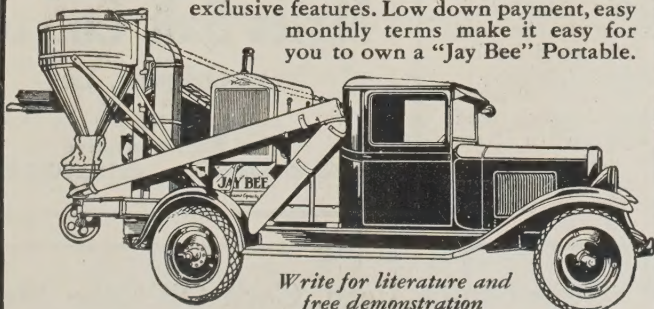
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Portable Grinder

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MOST PROFITABLE PORTABLE MILL**

**Fortify!
Your Business
Needs This Great Life Saver**

Why wait—and let some one take away the grinding business that rightfully belongs to you? Farmers want the modern way of grinding; via portable. Custom millers have first chance to get the "Jay Bee" Portable. You need one now.

"Jay Bee" Portable owners state earning capacity is up to \$600 a month and over. "Jay Bee" owners have done better than this. You should do as well. The "Jay Bee" Portable capacities exceed others in grain grinding 20% to 30%; in roughage grinding up to 100% and over. Finer grinding on any given screen. Lightest, strongest, biggest capacity, lowest cost operating portable grinder. Many exclusive features. Low down payment, easy monthly terms make it easy for you to own a "Jay Bee" Portable.

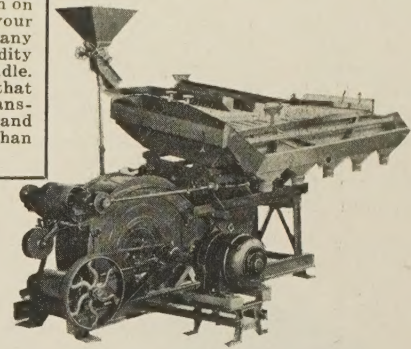


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free demonstration

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JAY BEE SALES CO., 319-325 Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
A. E. THOMPSON COMPANY, Minneapolis, Minn.

FREE

We will gladly make a test separation on the hulls from your Oat Huller, or any other commodity you may handle. We only ask that you pay the transportation costs, and send not less than 100 pounds.



**"Your machine paid for
itself with the first
three carloads we ran
over it"**

W. J. Lawther Mills
Dallas, Texas.

The Lawther Mills had been hauling their oat hulls away and dumping them. A total loss. In fact it was an expense, because it cost something to haul the oat hulls to the dumping grounds.

Knowing that their waste hulls contained some pure oat groats, the Lawther Mills had been trying to devise a means by which they could recover this pure oat groat content.

Hearing about the wonderful success seedsmen were having with our Specific Gravity Separator, they decided to investigate. We made a free test separation, and found that a large percentage of their waste hulls contained pure oat groats.

They immediately ordered a machine, and told us later that out of the first three carloads run over the machine they recovered enough pure oat groats to pay for it.

For a limited time we are offering, free, samples taken direct from the Lawther Mills. Included in one package are three samples. (1) Material before going over our machine; (2) Refuse from our machine, husks only; (3) Pure oat groats.

See for yourself what our machine is doing for the Lawther Mills. It will save you just as much money as it saves them. Don't delay another day. Send the coupon for your free samples.

NOTICE: Our machines are fully protected by patents and infringements or users of any infringing machines will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

**Sutton, Steele and Steele
INCORPORATED
DALLAS, TEXAS**

SUTTON, STEELE AND STEELE, Inc. GF-802
Dallas, Texas.

Gentlemen: I would like to know more about the new HV Model Specific Gravity Separator. Please send free samples. () Check here if sending 100 pound sample for free laboratory test separation.

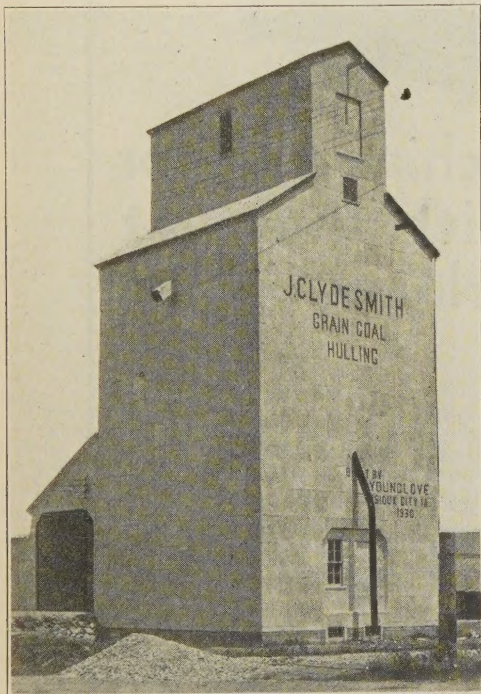
NAME..... COMPANY.....

ADDRESS

Efficient Oat Hulling Arrangement in Iowa Elevator

Efficient arrangement of machinery so that it may be utilized to full advantage for handling of grain or hulling of oats has been employed in a modern elevator built by Younglove Engineering Co. for J. Clyde Smith at Grundy Center, Ia.

This is a 17,500 bu. iron-clad elevator built of 2x6 inch cribbing for the first 12 ft. above the concrete foundation, and of 2x4 in. cribbing from that point to the plate of the house. The ground dimensions are 24x26 ft.



An Iron Clad Cribbed Elevator at Grundy Center, Ia.

and the cribbing extends upward 42 ft. The cupola is 16 ft. high.

Six of the 11 bins have their hopper bottoms in the concrete of the foundation. Two overhead bins and 3 small bins make up the balance of the bulk grain space. The three small bins are used principally in connection with the oat huller.

One leg with a 16 in. rubber belt and 15x7½ in. cups on 16 in. centers is operated by a 7½ h.p. air-cooled G. E. motor, transmitting its power thru a Union Iron Works head drive. Anti-friction bearings are used in the Western boot. A Western distributor facilitates delivery to the bin desired. A Ride-Safe manlift provides easy passage to the cupola.

The dump shed, attached to the north side of the elevator, 14 ft. wide and the length of the elevator, houses the deck of a 15 ton dump truck scale. This has an all steel truck lift set on its own foundation at one end. A steel dump grate rests over a double dump sink with capacity for 750 bus. A 2½ h.p. inclosed motor runs the air-compressor.

The oat huller sets on the work-floor and is run by an individual 10 h.p. motor. Oats are elevated thru the leg to a 600 bu. garner bin above the oat huller. From this garner bin the oats run thru the machine and empty into either of two small 250 bu. garner bins below the huller, which empty into the back side of the leg for elevation and spouting back into the farmer's wagon or truck. The hulls are carried to a collector and dumped in a concrete inclosed space outside, from which they are taken by anyone who will haul them away.

J. Clyde Smith does a cash business on oat hulling, charging 8 cents per cwt., when the farmer takes the hulls away; 10 cents per cwt., if the farmer leaves the hulls for him to take care of. But it is difficult for any man well known in a community to avoid doing some credit business. J. Clyde gets around this by charging an additional 4 cents per cwt. for carrying the account on the books. With such a differential it is to the farmer's advantage to do a cash business, and the oat huller is kept on a profitable basis.

Attached to the north side of the driveway is the 12x24 ft. two room office. A small bay on the driveway side of this office inclosed the beam of the scale and has windows so that the scale operator can see the entire driveway. A semi-inclosure is made for working space around the scale beam by a desk, window, and glass partition purchased from the equipment of a defunct bank, marble panneling and all. The second room of the office is used for storing records and for the radio which supplies the market reports.

J. Clyde Smith, a familiar figure in the Iowa country elevator trade, has been in business at Grundy Center for a number of years, and when his first elevator burned he lost no time about seeing that construction was begun on a new one. His son, Merle, is associated with him in the business.

Telegraph Machine in Business Offices

A new service available to every business concern promises to revolutionize the transmission of words by wire.

In any office where the volume of business warrants the Western Union or the Postal Telegraph Companies will without expense to the patron install a teletype machine.

The teletype has a keyboard like an ordinary typewriter and can be operated by an ordinary typist, the message being typed out on a machine in some distant city. The telegraph company furnishes only the machinery, ink and wires, the patron's typist and clerk performing the labor. This service therefore can be furnished at low cost, the burden of errors and messenger service being shifted to the patron. In effect the patron has a private wire for the time it is in use, and can send matter not permissible over the public wires.

The charge for the service is measured by minutes, being an initial charge for the first three minutes and an additional charge for each minute over three, the subscriber virtually having a leased wire without the expense of idle time.

When it is desired to send a message the typist signals the telegraph office the letters "TWS," meaning "Time Wire Service" and the connection is immediately established. The faster the operator the lower the cost per word. A typist will have no difficulty in sending at least 50 words per minute.

The charge is based on two 10-word messages to any point. For example: the ordinary message rate Chicago to New York is 60 cents. For the first three minutes of TWS leased wire service the charge is \$1.20. Each minute over three is charged

at one-third of \$1.20, or 40 cents per minute. An 150-word message, Chicago-New York, would cost \$1.20, which is reasonable.

The teletype machine can be employed in sending ordinary messages at the normal rate. In such case the typist, instead of signaling "TWS" signals a number, as No. "1."

Motor truck transportation has not entered the grain trade to any considerable extent, but cuts a large figure in hog and cotton movement. This season trucks have transported 1,200,000 bales of cotton to Houston, Tex., hauling from points as far distant as 600 miles.

FAIRMONT'S

Pure Flake Buttermilk

9 Large Plants
Excellent Service

THE FAIRMONT CREAMERY CO. U.S.A.
OMAHA, NEBRASKA

Clean, White Louisiana SALT

99.84% Pure

Free from shale, moisture, organic matter, adulterants.

Best for Your Trade.

Will not cake or harden.

Costs no more.

Get samples for feed mixing.

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Brewers' Dried Grains Malt Sprouts

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Blue Streak
Triple
Reduction Process
CUSTOM MILL

GUARANTEE

The Blue Streak Hammer Mill is guaranteed unqualifiedly to grind feed better at a lower cost per hundred pounds than any other mill now on the market. You are the judge.

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Heaviest Duty

INDUSTRIAL TESTS

Show Blue Streak Cost of Repairs Lowest

The results of Industrial Tests made during the past three months have shown Blue Streak superiority *conclusively*.

For instance, grinding "cartwheels" is the heaviest duty test possible. "Cartwheels" consist of tankage and bone, hydraulically pressed so solidly they can scarcely be broken with a sledge hammer. On this type of grinding, Blue Streak reduced repair costs 85% under all former allowances established with higher priced equipment.

And every industrial test shows similar startling comparisons.

Above tests made by one of the four nationally known meat packers now adopting Blue Streaks. Other industrial tests made by coffee manufacturers, chain store systems, paint manufacturers, and so on.

Our catalog is free. Send for a copy.

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Truck Loads to Bushels

Direct Reduction Grain Tables on cards reduce any weight from 600 to 12,090 lbs. to bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs. by 10-lb. breaks. Just the thing for quickly reducing truck loads.

Printed from large, clear type conveniently arranged on both sides of six cards, size $10\frac{3}{4} \times 12\frac{3}{4}$ inches with marginal index, weight 1 lb. Price at Chicago, \$1.50. Order 3275 Extended.

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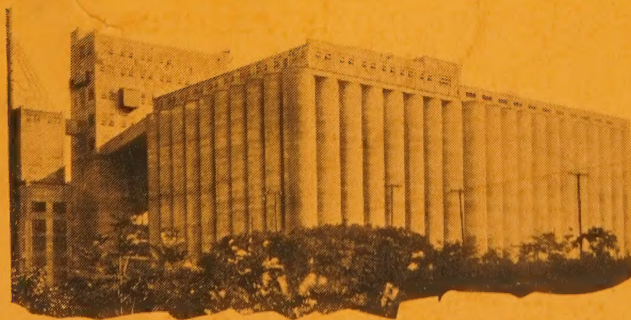
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Chicago, Ill.



Diamond Grain Belt operating in tunnel under the Missouri Pacific Elevator at St. Louis, Missouri.

New customers *Learn . . .* what old customers *Know*



THIS GREAT STRUCTURE is one of the two elevators built for the Missouri Pacific Lines this year by Edwin Ahlskog, Contracting Engineer. Both include Diamond Grain Belts in their equipment.

DURING the past ten months, Diamond Grain Belts have been installed in thirty-two new locations, in twelve of the grain-growing states.

And in addition to this, repeat orders have been received from ten grain centers in which there were from one to three previous installations, on which Diamond Grain Belts had been operating for a number of years.

It is possible to win new friends through good looks, or clever advertising, but it takes real worth to hold the loyal friendship of those who have known you for years.

Diamond Grain Belts are so well built, they serve so efficiently and so economically, that they win and hold the esteem of those most expert in the grain-handling field. When in the market for Grain Belts, or Transmission Belts, let us submit samples and detailed information.

THE **DIAMOND**

RUBBER COMPANY, INC.



AKRON, OHIO

Distributors in principal cities. Branches at Akron, Atlanta, Kansas City, New York, Philadelphia, Dallas, Chicago, Los Angeles, Seattle, San Francisco